The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD

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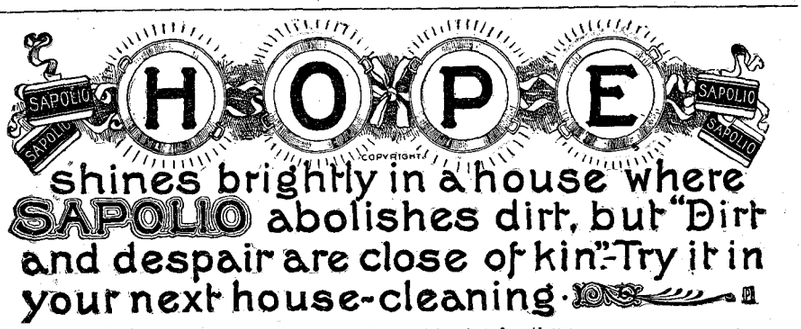

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

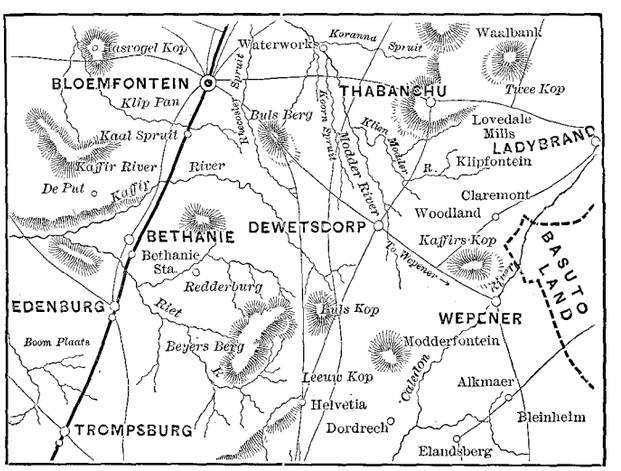
THE BOER RETREAT.

THE change which Field Marshal Roberts and his army of about 200,000 men have effected in South Africa is made manifest by the congratulations which are now bestowed upon the Boers, not for their success in laying traps, but for their success in escaping from them. The Boston *Herald* regards the Boer escape from the neighborhood of Wepener as "a miracle of war"; while the Baltimore *American* describes the Boer campaign in the Free State by saying that "four thousand Boers march directly into the enemy's country, and remain there for weeks, doing an immense amount of damage, and when a most carefully prepared trap has been arranged for their capture, in which one-half of Roberts's army is engaged, they leisurely march off with all their prisoners in their hands." The London *Standard* says that "it is disheartening to find that these elaborate maneuvers have had so small a result," and the London *Daily Chronicle* remarks: "We are reluctant to criticise Lord Roberts; but it is impossible to shut our eyes to the fact that, during the last ten days, we have gained very little from our enormous display of force." The town of Wepener, where the Boers have been besieging the small British garrison, lies, as may be seen by the accompanying map, nearly forty-five miles southeast of Bloemfontein, so that Lord Roberts's army lay almost between them and their base to the north. The New York *Tribune* thinks that Roberts left the small garrison exposed at Wepener purposely, to lure the Boers southward where he could throw a net around them. Southward the Boers came, at any rate, but they found the Wepener garrison able to withstand their attacks, and last week a large British force suddenly swung out from Bloemfontein and began hemming in the little Boer force. *The Tribune* goes on:

"It is not always easy to catch your prey, however; not even after you have got him into your trap. Between the springing of the trap and its complete closure there is sometimes a chance for the intended victim, if he be sufficiently alert and agile, to make his escape; or there may be cracks and crevices in the walls of the trap through which he can force his way. In the present case something of the sort appears to have happened. The Boers are as expert in getting out of traps as they are in setting traps for self-confident foes. After snapping at the bait and doing incalculable damage, they have slipped out of the trap between the springing and the fall, and are now in full flight toward the northern hills, and the trappers have had to abandon the trap and give chase—a stern chase, which is proverbially a long one. The British may yet overhaul the Boers, as they did in the race from Kimberley to Paardeberg. If not, the trap-setting will have been in vain, and the final settlement must come in the hills between Kroonstad and Pretoria."

Other papers think that the Boer movement southeast of Bloemfontein was a Boer, instead of a British, stratagem, and was intended to threaten the British communications and delay Lord Roberts's advance. If so, this menace is now gone and Roberts is free to move northward. "With the Boers out of Cape Colony, scattered from the Basutoland frontier and withdrawing north across the range from Natal," says the New York *Press*, "the British advance will find its skirts practically clear and the fighting all in front of it. This is the first requisite for a complete and successful advance to Johannesburg and Pretoria." The Philadelphia *Times* believes that we may now look for "events of material importance," and the Brooklyn *Citizen* expects that Roberts will now "begin his northern campaign in earnest." What he will encounter in his northern campaign is the subject of considerable conjecture. The Philadelphia *Ledger* remarks that if Roberts was kept at Bloemfontein by the Boer raid, "there is no reason why similar tactics may not be employed to further detain him in his long march to Pretoria." The New York *Times* says:

"There does not seem to be any more ultimate hope for the Boers now than there was for the Confederates in 1864. But it is to be borne in mind that the natural fortress of the Transvaal itself has not yet been attacked or approached. The recent fighting has taken place in the Orange Free State, not only fifty miles south of Bloemfontein, but almost on the border of Basutoland, which is part of Natal. With the advance northward the difficulties of the British army will progressively increase. Even now the difficulty of transport is very great. It is to that diffi-



SCENE OF THE RECENT MILITARY OPERATIONS AROUND BLOEMFONTEIN, WEPENER, DEWETSDORP, THABANCHU, AND LADYBRAND.

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culty and to the want of remounts for his cavalry that the delay of Lord Roberts's advance is reported to have been due. When we consider the task of subsisting an army of 100,000 men in motion in a hostile country which will supply little toward their subsistence, and which is penetrated by only one line of single-track railroad, the undertaking is seen to be prodigious. It is upon these natural difficulties that the Boers must be relying to tire out and discourage the invaders. And the farther the British advance toward the Transvaal, the worse off they will be. Not only will they be so much farther from their base, or their advanced base, but larger detachments will be necessary from their fighting force in order to secure their communications.

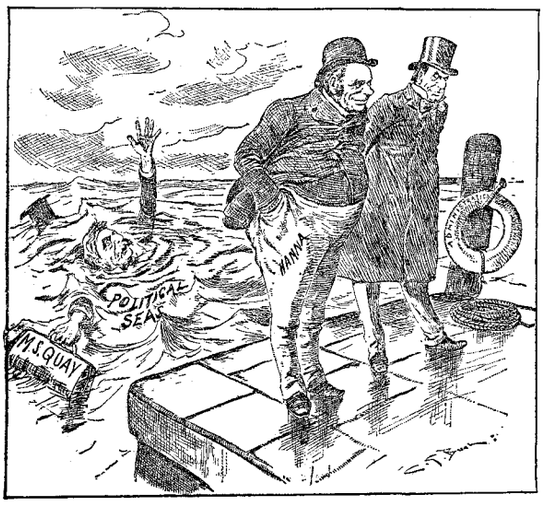
"These considerations make it evident that, altho nobody can reasonably doubt the end of the struggle, that end can not be said to be yet in sight. No prudent English commander would any longer pretend to fix a date for its termination. Lord Roberts has shown his prudence in nothing more strongly than in avoiding the predictions in which his predecessor indulged."

REPUBLICAN COMMENT ON MR. QUAY'S DEFEAT.

THE exclusion of Matthew Stanley Quay, on constitutional grounds, from the Senate of the United States, is of special political interest as the result of a fight within the ranks of his own party. For this reason, we confine our quotations this week on the Senate's action to the Republican press. The Democratic papers are no more caustic in their comments than some of these papers in Mr. Quay's own party. Among those papers in Pennsylvania that bitterly resent his defeat as being the result of a conspiracy within the party to defeat the will of the majority are the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, the Scranton *Tribune*, the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, and the Erie *Dispatch*. The first-named paper has the following to say:

"The Senate has struck a blow at majority rule and has made it possible for a few disgruntled bolters in any State where a legislature is closely divided to prevent a senatorial election. Vacancies will increase hereafter, and States in many an instance must be content with only half representation. Either this or the people must protect themselves by demanding a constitutional amendment requiring a popular vote for Senators.

"It now becomes the duty of all genuine Republicans of Pennsylvania to put an end to the bolters and insurgents. There is but one way to do it,.and that is to refuse to nominate for the legislature any man who will not agree to abide by the will of the majority of his party when that will has been ascertained by caucus or consultation. Pennsylvania must have two senators, and she can have two only by party unity. As the Senate has decided that a minority has the power to prevent an election, it is necessary to see to it that bolters are not sent to the legislature."



"Did you hear a call for help, Mac?"
"No, did you?" —*The New York World.*

But the large majority of the Republican papers, the country over, look upon Mr. Quay's defeat with equanimity, if not with satisfaction. The Philadelphia *North American* (Rep.), the organ of ex-Postmaster General Wanamaker, one of Mr. Quay's strongest enemies in Pennsylvania politics, says of him:

"He has left no single deed behind him to plead in his behalf. He had no ability to construct laws, but only to undermine them.

MATTHEW STANLEY QUAY.
Mr. Quay tells our Washington representative that he considers this his best portrait.

He could not improve or devise governmental systems, but only debauch those already existing.

"He built his power on the cupidity, weaknesses, and vices of men. He associated with him no men of great talents, lofty character, or patriotic ideals. His instruments were generally as ignoble as his own aims. He believed that all men were at heart as corrupt as himself, and his keenest instinct was his ability to discern the vile part in human nature and reach it by an appropriate temptation. It was a peril for a young man to come within the area of his political influence.

"The departure of such a man from public life is as unqualified a blessing as his presence was a curse.

"All Pennsylvanians who love righteousness, justice, honor—all who love their State and country—may rejoice to-day."

The Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.), the organ of the present Postmaster-General, calls Mr. Quay's exclusion from the Senate "a great triumph for political morality," and the Philadelphia *Ledger* (Ind. Rep.) says: "The only personal thing involved in yesterday's victory or defeat was Mr. Quay's; the defeat was his; the victory was the country's and the Senate's." The Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph* (Rep.) calls it a "signal triumph for the cause of good government and honest politics," and the Pittsburg *Times* (Rep.) (Magee's organ) rejoices in this indication that the Senate "is still true to its high traditions." The New York *Mail and Express* (Rep.) thinks that the Senate's action "will be rec-

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ognized by the sober sense of the country as a conspicuously righteous and wholesome proceeding," and the Chicago *Evening Post* (Ind. Rep.) declares that it "is beyond doubt one of the greatest moral victories ever won in American politics over vicious and corrupting forces." The Chicago *Times-Herald* (Rep.), indeed, refers to Mr. Quay's effort to obtain a seat in the Senate as "the most odious and unscrupulous attempt ever made to break into the United States Senate by a fraudulent title through appeals to every influence known to a desperate and powerful political trickster." The Colorado Springs *Gazette* (Rep.) thinks that Mr. Quay is "a very much abused man, and his personal character and actions have been grossly misrepresented," but sanctions the action of the Senate as "undoubtedly most in accordance with the precedents of the Senate and the conclusions of common sense as applied to a consideration of the law." The Washington *Star* says that to see "Mr. Quay and Mr. Clark thus walk the plank almost arm in arm" is a spectacle which "gives assurance of better things, and the country, without distinction of party, will be heartened and refreshed by it," and the Hartford *Courant* (Rep.) thinks that by getting rid of Quay "the Republican Party escapes one handicap in the coming presidential contest."

Some papers think that *The Courant's* sentiment is the one which led Senator Hanna, chairman of the national Republican committee, to cast his vote against Quay, altho Mr. Hanna himself says: "I was opposed to giving Mr. Quay a seat because under the Constitution he was not entitled to a seat." Whatever the motive for Mr. Hanna's action, Mr. Quay's friends are expressing considerable resentment, and it is said that they will stir up such an opposition to the shipping subsidy bill, Mr. Hanna's pet measure, as to insure its defeat.

Mr. Quay, it will be remembered, was a candidate for United States Senator at the last session of the Pennsylvania legislature, but, owing to an anti-Quay faction in his own party, he could not obtain a majority of the entire legislature, altho he received more votes than any other one candidate. The legislature adjourned without having elected a senator, and Governor Stone immediately appointed Mr. Quay. The question then arose whether the governor had a right to fill the vacant Senate chair by appointment, when the legislature had had the opportunity to do so and had failed. Upon this point there was a wide difference of opinion, so able an authority upon the Constitution as Senator Hoar holding the opinion that Mr. Quay should be admitted. The Senate, however, by the narrow majority of 33 to 32, decided against Mr. Quay's claim, and the center of interest in the case is now transferred back to Pennsylvania, where, it is said, Mr. Quay will make another trial for election at the next session of the legislature.

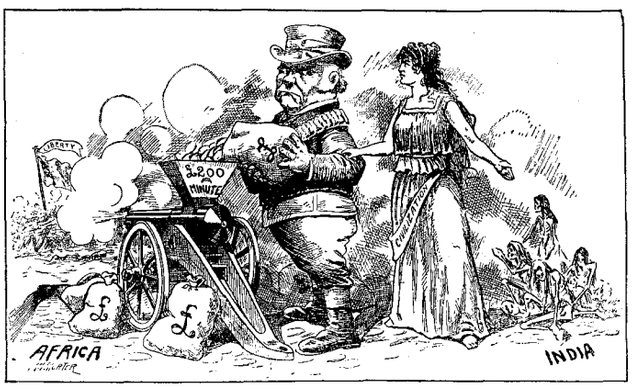
High Standard of Colonial Appointments.—The character of the men whom the President has recently appointed to the responsible positions in our new colonial possessions is such as to disarm the criticism of even those who have been strenuously opposed to the policy of expansion. Says the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Ind. Rep.), a paper which does not hesitate to criticize the President upon occasion:

"The system of government provided for Porto Rico is an anomaly to Americans; the President is clothed with very great powers, and it has been freely predicted on the floors of Congress that unworthy appointees, foisted upon the island through political pressure and Hannaism, would produce the most offensive kind of 'carpet-bag' scandal and misrule in Porto Rico. In naming J. H. Hollander for treasurer and John R. Garrison for auditor of the island of Porto Rico the President has obviously exercised the greatest effort to follow the principle of choosing the right man for the right place. Professor Hollander, of Johns Hopkins University, is a specialist on taxation and finance who has given marked evidences of his knowledge and ability by his work and his studies on administrative questions. Mr. Garrison has been an employee of the Treasury Department for thirty years, and in the various important and responsible positions which he has occupied has gained a reputation as a thoroughly trained and one of the ablest accounting officers in the employ of the Government. These men are experts. They were obviously chosen for their peculiar fitness for the duties they will have to do. Their selection promises honesty, efficiency, good government, fair treatment for the Porto Ricans, and good name and fame for this government. . . . President McKinley in appointing officials like Governor Leonard Wood, Judge Taft, Governor Allen, Professor Hollander, and Mr. Garrison is pursuing both the right and the popular course."

Even the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) praises the selection made, and declares that "the President could not do a shrewder thing than to set up a high standard in the first appointment for the island of Porto Rico."

ENGLAND'S WAR AND THE FAMINE IN INDIA.

SOME papers show a disposition to blame the British Government for spending so much money in prosecuting the war in South Africa and so little, comparatively, in relieving hunger-smitten India. In India, it is estimated, 80,000,000 famine sufferers need help; and England has sent, in subscriptions, £125,000 to aid the Indian treasury. In South Africa, where, the New York *Times* says, "at most a population of 300,000 is directly involved in the outcome of the South African war," England is spending a thousandfold more, £150,000,000. The Cleveland *Leader* calls this contrast "one of the sorriest spectacles which our poor human nature has presented in many years. It is especially disheartening in view of the fact that it is the work of the nation which claims to lead the van of human progress and stand for all that is best in civilization." The Philadelphia *North American* makes the contrast still more vivid. It quotes as follows the appeal from *The Christian Herald* (New York) which is raising funds for relieving the famine:



CIVILIZATION TO JOHN BULL: "If you have so much money to spend for my sake, give some of it here." —*The Des Moines Leader.*

"Every time the clock strikes the hour it tolls the death-knell of at least five hundred victims in India who have died for the want of a crust. The cable operates quickly, and your contribution to-day may save scores, hundreds, yes, thousands, of lives to-morrow.

"How many lives will you save?

"Two cents a day will support one life.

"One dollar will save a life for two months.

"Two dollars will save a life until the harvest.

"Five dollars will save a man, wife and child until the next crop is gathered.

"Ten dollars will save a whole family from death.

"Twenty dollars will save ten lives for four months.

"Twenty-five dollars will save them and afford them the comfort of blankets during the rainy and cold season.

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"Fifty dollars would save five families.
"One hundred dollars would save a small community."

Then *The North American* observes:

"Turning *The Christian Herald's* table into another shape, we may say:
"Two rifle cartridges a day will support one life.
"One six-pounder shell will save a life for two months.
"One twelve-pounder shell will save a life until the harvest.
"One pair of cavalry boots will save a man, wife and child until the next crop is gathered.
"One minute's discharge of a Maxim gun will save a whole family from death.
"The cost of the war for one second will save ten lives for four months.
"Two rifles will save them and afford them the comfort of blankets during the rainy and cold season.
"The cost of firing one shot from a six-inch gun would save five families.
"One scrub baggage-train horse would save a small community.
"One-fifth of the cost of attempting to conquer the Boers would save the entire fifty millions of England's starving subjects in India.
"The rescue of these lives is simply a matter of money. There is food enough in India. All that is necessary is the means of buying it. 'The cable operates quickly,' says *The Christian Herald*, 'and your contribution to-day may save scores, hundreds, yes, thousands, of lives to-morrow.' The cable would operate just as quickly at the command of the British Government as at that of benevolent Americans. If it be true that every one of us who contributes two dollars saves the life of some wretched Hindu who would die but for that succor, then every human being in India who perishes for lack of such assistance is murdered by the government that is abundantly able to supply it, but prefers to devote the price of ten Hindu lives per second to the extinction of republicanism in South Africa. That is 'the price that staggers humanity.'"

This, however, many papers consider an unjust view to take. The Indian Government, it seems, is undertaking to place a supply of food in every famine-stricken province, and to give work to every man who applies for it, and over 5,000,000 men, it is said, are now being helped in this way. Beyond these means of relief, says the New York *Evening Post*, "it is difficult to see how the government, as government, can go." After a recent discussion in the British House of Commons on the famine situation, Sir M. Bhownaggree, an Indian member of parliament, said that the debate should "convince the people of India that the British nation was neither blind nor indifferent to the hardships from which the Indian people are suffering." From all this *The Evening Post* concludes that there is "little ground for the assertion that the South African war has prevented the English Government from appropriating money for the relief of the famine-sufferers in India. Lord Curzon reports that he has in hand all the money he can properly spend." So, too, thinks the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, which says:

"The administration of that great country [India] is carried on by the Viceroy with the assistance of his own cabinet and of an exclusively local system of governmental organization. India is governed, not from London, but from Calcutta. It has its own budget, its own system of taxation and finance, its own separate and independent institutions of every kind, and so far as the action of the British Government is concerned it has not been affected in the slightest by the South African contest. None of the cost of that contest is derived from its treasury, and the great work that is being done for the relief of the sufferers from the prevailing famine is precisely the work, both as to character and extent, that would have been done under any circumstances. . . . England has her faults, and with regard to the South African war there is room for two opinions, but the government of India under British auspices is a subject not for censure."

An appeal sent out last week by a committee of missionaries to India in attendance at the Ecumenical Conference in New York said:

"It is right we should bear our witness that the British Government in India is doing all that any Government on earth could do to save the lives of its distressed subjects, in relieving 5,500,000 of persons by direct government aid. It is achieving a greater work of rescue than any government has ever in the world's history undertaken before. With a skill derived from the carefully garnered experience of previous famine campaigns, with an unstinted expenditure of money and a heroic outlay of British energies and lives, it is doing all that an administration can do."

Prof. Washburn Hopkins, of Yale University, who in 1897 made a study of the famine then prevailing in India, writes an article on the present situation (New York *Evening Post*, April 27). According to him, the need in India is not for additional provisions, but additional money. "There is no lack of grain," he writes, "there is no scarcity of supply." He continues:

"Why, then, are the peasants starving? For the plainest reason, because they have no money to buy this grain. It is held by merchants, who have enough for the multitude, but will not give it away; nor may the government compel them to do so or connive at looting it. If any charitable folk will help the natives of India, and great indeed is their need, let them cable money, not send corn."

But the professor denies that this lack of money is due to the establishment of a gold standard or to excessive taxation, or to the British misgovernment of any kind. He writes:

"Drought is the cause. Whenever the monsoon rains fail and the winter showers also fail, there will always be a famine as long as the Hindu *ryot* remains what he is by nature and through inherited inability to escape the money-lender. The peasant works hard, but he is always in debt. Not only can he not save, but he will not. When times are prosperous, he lives as easily as he can; when bad times come he is unprepared, now as always."

Professor Hopkins scouts the idea that there were no famines in India before the advent of British rule. Famines lasting for years prevailed under Hindu and Mahommedan rule. Now the measures, both of prevention and relief, are vastly greater than they were then, and the burdens of taxation very much lighter. The professor repeats that the improvidence of the peasant class is the chief cause of the trouble. For a wedding or a funeral, the *ryot* will cheerfully double the mortgage on his estate, paying to the native usurer 180 to 300 per cent. interest, and this, too, "not on the sum loaned, but on this sum with a cipher added, which the usurer knows how to tack on and the peasant is too ignorant to discover."

Any LITERARY DIGEST readers who wish to contribute to the relief funds now being raised for India may send their contributions to this office and they will be promptly acknowledged and forwarded to those in charge.

A Government for Hawaii.—The conferees of Senate and House have unanimously agreed on a bill to organize Hawaii as a territory, so that the future government of these islands is now clearly outlined. The plan is described by the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.) as follows:

"It is proposed to give the group a governor and other officers appointed by the President, a legislature with two branches elected by the inhabitants, a territorial Supreme Court and a Federal District Court, and a delegate in Congress who may speak, but not vote. Suffrage is open to male citizens who read and write the American or Hawaiian language and swear allegiance to the United States. All the tariff laws of this country will apply equally to Hawaii along with the navigation laws on coasting trade. The Hawaiian lands are to be protected from monopoly by restricting the holding of any corporation to 1,000 acres. Local

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option will govern the liquor traffic. Chinese immigration will be excluded as in the United States. Other labor problems will be investigated by the Labor Commissioner at Washington."

In contradistinction to Porto Rico, Hawaii is to enjoy free trade with every part of the United States. *The Globe-Democrat* thus justifies this apparent anomaly:

"There is good reason for this special adjustment. Hawaii has long been under American influences. Its revenue from direct taxation is on a satisfactory basis. Its population is but a tenth that of Porto Rico and is far better organized industrially. Under a reciprocity treaty Hawaii had enjoyed an approach to free trade with the American people. Its annexation has been regarded as a matter of course for many years. The acquisition of Porto Rico came upon the United States suddenly and recently. It involves some questions not found in Hawaii. For one thing, the island has required relief from destitution, and aid has been extended in the most generous spirit. With the passage of the bill agreed on in conference Hawaii will enter the territorial stage, and as its imports and exports last year amounted to $37,000,000, it has a fine prospect of steady growth and prosperity."

ELECTION RESULTS IN LOUISIANA AND ELSEWHERE.

OF the four successful candidates whose portraits appear herewith, Gov. W. W. Heard (Dem.), of Louisiana, is attracting the most notice, on account of the new suffrage conditions in Louisiana which had their first trial April 17, and resulted in his election. The new suffrage clause of the state constitution admits to the suffrage only those who can read and write, or who pay taxes upon $200 worth of property, or who are descendants of men who voted before the Civil War. It was on account of these restrictions, it is generally admitted, that the registration of voters this year fell off from 250,000, last year's figures, to 124,000. Only 7,000 negroes registered this year. "The new constitution," says the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), "practically disfranchises the black race." Another result of the new suffrage law, thinks the same paper, was seen in the fact that only about 80,000 of those who registered took the trouble to vote. "There was so little opposition to the Democratic machine among the whites," it says, "that comparatively few of them bothered about the election." Others, however, think that the smallness of the vote may have been partly due to a heavy rain and wind storm, described by the New Orleans *Picayune* as the worst in seventeen years, which raged throughout the State on April 16 and 17. Many of the New Orleans voters went to the polls in skiffs and on rafts, and the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* prints a picture of the chairman of the Democratic campaign committee from a photograph taken as he was navigating the streets of the city on a private raft of two planks, trying to bring out a full vote.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* and several other Republican papers are urging that the number of Louisiana representatives in Congress be reduced to correspond to the reduction in the number of voters caused by the new suffrage law. *The Inquirer* quotes in this connection the second section of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which reads as follows:

"Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State."

"Here is a problem," says *The Inquirer*, "which the State will have to solve."

Another interesting feature of the Louisiana election was the ratification by the voters of New Orleans, by an almost unanimous vote (17,649 to 315), of a proposition to issue bonds to the amount of $15,000,000 to provide the city with complete sewerage, drainage, and waterworks systems. It may surprise many

LOUIS D. CAMPBELL (REP.),
Mayor of Tacoma.

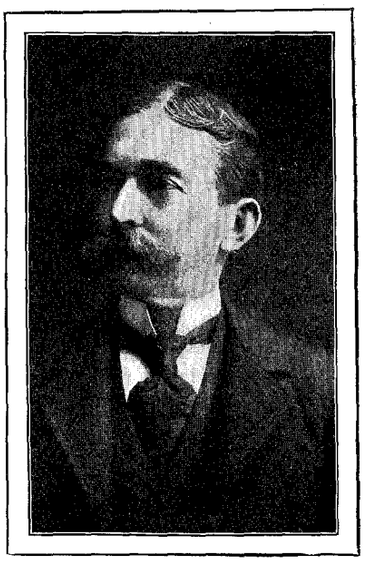
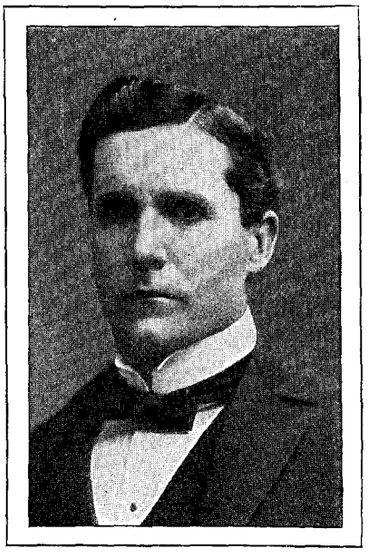


Photo by Yenni, New Orleans.
W. W. HEARD (DEM.),
Governor of Louisiana.



JAMES A. REED (DEM.),
Mayor of Kansas City.

GEN. ALEXANDER HARBISON (REP.),
Mayor of Hartford.

A NEW GOVERNOR AND THREE NEW MAYORS.

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to know that this city of a third of a million inhabitants and the commercial center of an immense region has no adequate sewerage and drainage system. The Louisville *Courier-Journal* says of it:

"New Orleans is not entirely to blame in this matter. The location of the city and the peculiar nature of its soil are such that very difficult problems are presented in the matters of drainage and sewerage. The city has an area of about 25,000 acres, nearly all of which is surrounded by levees, and there is little grade anywhere. In addition the soil is of such a nature that ditching is difficult, and only the invention of new machinery renders it practicable. An elaborate system of canals and ditches has been devised, and these will be connected with drains, which will, in turn, be connected with the dwellings and other buildings. To obtain a current in these canals there will be seven great pumping-stations, which will cost from $135,000 to $350,000 each. These will be used to force the water to Lake Borgne and other points, where the sewage and drainage can be deposited without danger to the city's health. By separating the drainage system into six sections, each with an independent network of canals, it is hoped to avoid any serious consequences from accidents. The plan has been carefully worked out, and is pronounced perfectly practicable. . . . . .

"The results of to-day's election should mean a great deal for the cause of municipal sanitation elsewhere. The Cuban metropolis also waits upon the engineer for relief from the epidemics which threaten this country as well, and the sooner the work is undertaken the better."

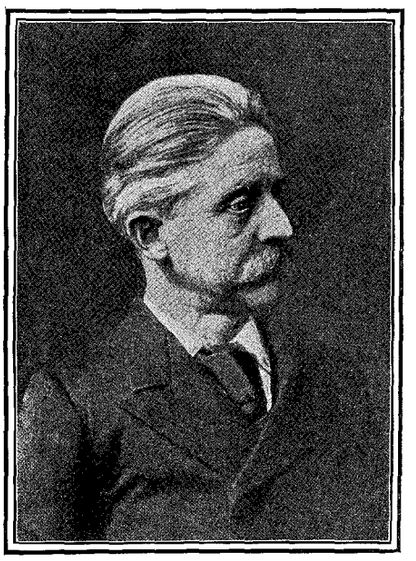
The election of Gen. Alexander Harbison (Rep,) as mayor of Hartford, Conn., is made noteworthy by the fact that he not only caused an overturn in the city government, winning a Republican victory after the Democrats had been in power four years, but he carried every ward in the city, and was elected by a larger majority than any other mayor of Hartford, Republican or Democrat, ever received. It may interest students of municipal politics to know that in the same election the Democratic candidate for collector also carried every ward in the city. The Hartford *Telegram* (Ind. Dem.) says: "Party lines were not drawn in yesterday's election; the contest was between men." A similar incident was a feature of the city election in Tacoma, where Louis D. Campbell, Republican candidate for mayor, and the rest of the Republican ticket were successful, except in the case of the contest for city treasurer, where F. B. Cole (Dem.) won by a good margin. Mayor James A. Reed (Dem.), of Kansas City, brings his party into power in that city after six years of Republican administration.

A COUNTRY WITHOUT STRIKES.

A COUNTRY without strikes, cities without "sweat-shops," capital without tyranny, and labor without violence, are what Mr. Henry Demarest Lloyd has found in New Zealand. Not since January, 1895, has there been a labor strike of any sort in this British colony, and this, too, in the midst of an industrial development as enterprising, in proportion, as is to be found in Europe or America. The New Zealanders, Mr. Lloyd tells us, have solved the labor problem with compulsory arbitration, without alienating any capital, despoiling any workman of his employment, or depriving themselves of any of their liberty.

Mr. Lloyd is the author of "Wealth Against Commonwealth," and is an authority oft-quoted on industrial subjects. In this new book, "A Country Without Strikes," he fully explains New Zealand's law of compulsory arbitration, and how it has operated to bring order and peace to certain industries and trades formerly more or less demoralized by strikes and lockouts. It appears from his description to be quite similar in general design and spirit to the system pursued with such notable success for many years in the boot and shoe industry in England, tho in New Zealand the system has been more fully developed and given a legal basis not given in England.

The war between capital and labor had become so bitter, we are told, that the New Zealanders, born experimenters, had determined to have compulsory arbitration. Their labor commissioner, W. P. Reeves, whom Mr. Lloyd calls a genius, framed a measure and, after three or four years of agitation in and out of parliament, succeeded in having it made a law. Mr. Reeves had no precedent to guide him, but his common sense created an institution that common sense could make good use of, and these island colonists and their judges seem to have found in it the means of working out the island's industrial salvation.



HENRY DEMAREST LLOYD.

The five essential points of the law, as told briefly by Mr. Lloyd, are as follows:

"1. It applies only to those industries in which there are organized trades-unions.

"2. It does not prevent private conciliation or arbitration.

"3. Conciliation is exhausted by the state before it resorts to arbitration.

"4. If conciliation is unsuccessful, the disputants must arbitrate.

"5. Disobedience of the award may be punished or not at the discretion of the court."

Mr. Lloyd adds:

"The compulsion of the law is threefold: Compulsory publicity, compulsory reference to a disinterested arbiter—provided the disputants will not arbitrate voluntarily, compulsory obedience to the award.

"It does not forbid nor prevent disputes, but makes the antagonists fight their battles in court according to the legal code instead of the ordinary 'rules of war.'

"There is no 'making men work by law,' and no 'fixing wages by law.' The law says only that if they work it must be without strikes or lockouts, and that, if they can not agree as to prices, the decision shall be left to some impartial person, and not fought out."

But the state can not initiate arbitration, and no dispute, except in trades where trades-unions are registered, can be considered. This is to save the court from being overwhelmed with a flood of petty matters, and because the disputes that disturb trade come from organized and not unorganized labor.

But the interests of the poorest and most numerous laborers, the unorganized, are protected in the fact that any seven men in a shop can constitute themselves into organized labor, register their union, and take any dispute with their employer to the court. The state encourages labor to organize by granting it certain chartered rights; the unions can own property, can sue and be sued.

There are two sorts of tribunals or courts—Boards of Conciliation, and a Court of Arbitration—and in both the workingmen and their employers are equally represented by men of their own choice. There is a Board of Conciliation for every "industrial district," and one Court of Arbitration for the whole country. The Boards of Conciliation have from four to six members, and

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are chosen every three years in each district by elections held separately by the associations of employers and the associations of employees. Each board upon organization elects a chairman, some impartial outsider who is willing to act.

The Court of Arbitration is composed of three judges, appointed by the governor-general. One must be a representative of the trades-unions and nominated by them, one must be a representative of the employers' associations and nominated by them, and the presiding judge must be a member of the Supreme Court. This Court of Arbitration, if necessary, is assisted by chosen experts from the outside, representing both sides in the dispute.

The moment either side, with a grievance or dispute or with any apprehension of a strike or lockout, summons the other to court, it is a punishable offense for the workmen to stop work or the employer to close down. If an employer locks his men out without warning, he can be arrested, and so can workmen who go out without warning. Consequently all strikes and lockouts are prevented. Employers can summon their men to court only as members of a trade-union, but the men can compel any individual employer to appear in court. The court can compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of any papers or books in a dispute; they can also visit any shop or premises when work is being done. Lawyers are not allowed to appear in a case unless both sides are willing.

The decisions of a Board of Conciliation are not binding. The decisions of the Court of Arbitration are binding or not in the discretion of the court, and any violation of a decision that is made binding may be punished by fine and imprisonment. These are the most essential features of the machinery of this new institution.

Mr. Lloyd has explained how it has brought order and peace into the boot-making trade. Before compulsory arbitration, this trade was badly demoralized by strikes and lockouts. The employers and their men had exhausted private conciliation and arbitration; they had failed to secure a general understanding on account of a tyrannical minority of employers who would not deal with their men nor listen to the pleas of their associates in business. But as soon as Mr. Reeves's bill became a law, a notable change began to take place in this trade. The labor unions began to strengthen their organizations and register. Not long afterward, there was a meeting of the representatives of the boot-makers and their employers in Christchurch, and it was agreed that they would have no more strikes or lockouts in this industry, but would submit their disputes to the courts. In other words, they were preparing themselves to arbitrate gracefully, and to the courts they soon went.

This was the first case to be tried under the state arbitration act. The men asked their employers to appear, and both sides met in a spirit of amity. One of the employers, to be sure, voiced a sentiment often heard in labor disputes by declaring that the employers would "not for a moment deal with outside persons," or with "irresponsible bodies," or with men not in their employ; but it was soon seen that such talk was merely "bluff," for when the courts decided that the employers must deal with the unions of their men, whether they chose to designate them as "irresponsible bodies" or not, they were ready to do so. The workingmen, in this instance, not being satisfied, appealed to the Court of Arbitration, and this court in its decision laid down a rule of the greatest interest, which has since been followed. The workingmen had contended that only trades-union men should be employed. The court ruled that union men, when equal in skill to non-union men, should be given preference. This ruling was made for two reasons: first, because the employers had formerly preferred members of the trades-unions, and second, because the law was expressly intended to encourage trades-unions. In other cases, when it had been the custom of the trade to prefer non-union labor, the court has adhered to the custom.

The most interesting chapter in Mr. Lloyd's book is that entitled "A New Song of the Shirt." In this chapter he explains how the law was made to protect the sewing-women and to banish all the "sweat-shops" in New Zealand. At first the working-women were loath to take advantage of the law, for it seemed to apply only to the "workingmen" and their employers. But at the next session of parliament the law was amended so as to include workingwomen. The efforts of these sewing-women to get relief from their trying conditions illustrate one of the chief defects of the law, or, it may be, the inferior capacity of workingwomen for organization. The tailoresses' unions of Dunedin, Christchurch, and Wellington went before the Boards of Conciliation with their employers and a "log," or schedule of prices, and hours of work was arranged. The schedule of prices fixed by the courts split the difference between the demands of the tailoresses and their employers, and the courts ruled that all work must be done in well-lighted and ventilated shops. But the tailoresses in Auckland arranged a "log" privately with their employers, in which it was agreed that union labor should not be discriminated against in securing employment in the shop, instead of requiring the employers to give union labor preference, as the law had expressly commanded and as it had been the custom of the employers to do. In this way the employers with a private "log" have been able to keep out of court and keep down the wages of the tailoresses all over the country by "cut-throat" competition. An effort is now being made to amend the law so that a majority of the employers and labor unions in any trade can control the wages, etc., in that trade.

In this connection, Mr Lloyd notes a remarkable result that this new arbitration is producing in New Zealand. The capitalists, instead of forming trusts, as they do in America, to strangle competition, encourage workingmen to form unions and bring "cut-throat" competitors into court. For instance, here is a boot manufacturer, whose shop is operated by organized labor; over against them is another boot-shop filled with non-union men. The owner of the latter pays his men lower wages and cuts the prices of his goods. The owner of the former, to shut off this dangerous competition, schemes to get labor organized in the latter shop, and his competitor haled into court on the complaint of union labor. Thus labor shares in capital's schemes to kill competition.

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

WHEN Otis said the war was over perhaps he meant it was all over Luzon.—*The Chicago Record.*

STILL, look at the governors we sometimes elect by "direct vote of the people."—*The Chicago Tribune.*

THERE is one thing to be said in favor of Senator Clark. He furnishes his own plum-tree.—*The Sioux City Journal.*

INASMUCH as the sultan's ladies don't observe Easter, there seems to be no good reason why he shouldn't settle.—*The Detroit News.*

SENATOR CLARK will scarcely be accused of leaving public life a richer man than he was when he entered it.—*The Washington Star.*

THE Democratic press would like to utilize the Kentucky situation in the campaign, but they are not sure which end to pick it up by.—*The Minneapolis Tribune.*

GENERAL BOTHA is said to be a farmer. Buller is probably wondering what would have happened to him had the Boer leader been a soldier.—*The Chicago Record.*

THE question whether the Pacific cable is to be laid by the Government or by a subsidized corporation resolves itself, in the last analysis, to this: Shall the Government pay for the cable and own it, or pay for it and not own it?—*The New York Tribune.*

OWING to the South African war, there is a scarcity of ostrich feathers in the markets of the world, but it is probable that a suitable substitute will be found. In fact, there are many good imitations of the ostrich in the conduct of the war.—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

HERE is the story of an Irish soldier which is a brilliant vindication of his loyalty to his flag. A private was charged with having called for cheers for President Kruger in the barrack-yard. "An' why wouldn't we cheer him?" said Paddy. "Sure, if it wasn't for Kruger we'd have no fightin' at all, at all!"—*The Boston Transcript.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

SUDERMANN ON THE CENSORSHIP OF ART.

BITTER resentment has been aroused among the scholars and dramatists of Germany by the recent efforts of the imperial government to establish a censorship in art and literature (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, April 14). In a recent meeting in Berlin, Professor Mommsen, the historian of Rome, Paul Heyse, the novelist, and the dramatists Gerhard Hauptmann and Hermann Sudermann, all combined to support vigorous resolutions protesting against the proposed law. Their stinging satire and humorous sallies were greeted with thunderous applause. The speech of Sudermann, pronounced by the German papers to be the best, is translated in the St. Louis *Mirror*. Opponents of artistic freedom, said Sudermann, oppose not merely the modern drama and modern art—they oppose the whole spirit of modern times, and attempt to annihilate modern culture. "The time is past when we made heroes out of our lieutenants, and a heroine out of the flower-plucking, innocent girl." The ideal of the present age is Shakespeare's idea—"to hold, as 'twere, the mirror up to nature; to show virtue her own feature, scorn her own image, and the very age and body of the time its form and pressure":

"Whoever has emerged from the fog and mist of romanticism and looks at the world and life with clear eyes, knows that persons with ideal natures do not exist, except in imagination. Human nature is a mixture of good and evil; the two ingredients absorb and penetrate each other, and it is only through this that a lifelike personality is produced. A hero that excites our sympathy and admiration, and yet is exhibiting some moral foible, some human deficiency of character, is *persona non grata* with the Philistines, because they intend making the drama and art generally the incarnation of the moral code. It is demanded that we should refuse sympathy to the sick and suffering woman, because she has sinned; if we do not mete out the proper punishment to her at the end of the fifth act, we are disgraced and censured.

"Usages and morality are not unchangeable. Everything flows, says the philosopher. Ideas of morality and immorality change in the course of time, and with times. The powerful, irresistible stream of life carries everything with it. Modern poetry and drama have a fine and delicate ear for the murmur of the waves of time. The antagonism between the growing and decaying is well defined and realized. Our Solons, however, have decreed that morality and customs are unchangeable, and that the binding rules are laid down forever in the Bible and Catechism. They declare that we are degenerates and apostates, if we make a step to the right or left. Plays that accurately and quietly describe modern conditions and social life, without stamping them with vitriolic disapproval, are, they assert, immoral, and not representing art. They would have us banish our classical masters from the stage. The passing of this law would, perhaps, mean the retirement of the immortal works of Shakespeare and Goethe. It would mean the ruin of the German theater and German art.

"Let me illustrate: The obnoxious play is submitted to the judge. No member of the Reichstag will probably deny that the average judge is a poor art critic. How can the dispenser of justice be expected to render a just and intelligent verdict in such matters? Suppose the subject is very *risquè* and suggestive; that, for instance, the guest tries to seduce the wife of his host, who has stolen away from the connubial couch during the night. While the sinners are engaged in dialog, they become cognizant of the fact that they are of the same blood and flesh, namely, brother and sister. This knowledge, however, only enhances their erotic excitement, instead of inducing them to separate in tottering horror, and the curtain falls on a scene of love-ecstasy hardly equalled in any work of ancient or modern times. You know what I refer to—Wagner's 'Walküre.' It may be argued that this is a musical drama, but I believe that the music only intensifies the erotic character of the production. Yet, we are all fascinated and carried away by the grandeur of passion and tragedy displayed in the first act of the opera.

"If the substance of the drama were related to a German judge, could he be expected to do otherwise than to condemn the work as highly immoral and objectionable, if he had never witnessed its production on the stage? It is the artistic form, the ultimate intent, the composition of the integral parts that decides. A consideration of the dry, unadorned substance itself can never lead to a proper understanding or appreciative opinion."

THE EVOLUTION OF LITERARY FREEDOM.

THE change from age to age in standards of literary propriety has long engaged the attention of historians and critics. One of the latest writers on this subject is Mr. Andrew Lang. Why, he asks, did the very plain speech of our first famous novelists in the eighteenth century become a stumbling-block to readers of some thirty years later? Why did decency, or prudery, if any one pleases, come suddenly into vogue between 1770 and 1800? Why were such poems as Suckling's ballad of a marriage published about 1810 with lines and half stanzas omitted? How are we to account for Bowdler? This change of moral taste—as great, says Mr. Lang, as the change from belief in the witchcraft of an earlier period—corresponded to no similar "sweeping purification" of society. The age of Bowdler was the age of the regency of England, and what that was is known to all. Says Mr. Lang (in a recent number of *Blackwood's Magazine*):

"Between 1760 and 1770 we had Smollett and Sterne for living novelists, while in 1800–1815 we had Miss Edgeworth, Godwin, Miss Austen, Mrs. Shelley, Galt, and Scott. Writers more delicate in language and description can not be, nor could writers be much looser or coarser than those of the previous generation. The change of 1770–1814 lasted until quite recently. Novels were intended to lie 'on the drawing-room table,' and were meant to be fit for the young person. So stern were parents about 1840–1870 that they managed to find Thackeray 'improper,' and we all remember Thackeray's own remark that, since Fielding, nobody had dared to draw a man. *Col. Newcome* must have been born about 1800, and the colonel revolted naturally against *Joseph Andrews* and *Tom Jones*. By our time, of course, taste has altered, and lady novelists introduce situations which, I verily believe, would have made *Astræa* herself blush vermilion. But even now the *language* of the most advanced writers is far indeed from attaining the simple breadth of Smollett or Fielding, tho many modern ideas expressed in fiction would have made *Roderick Random* exclaim in virtuous indignation."

Not the least curious point in this evolution is the difference exhibited in France and England. The dramatists of the age of Louis XIV. were "mealy-mouthed," and the translation of "Tom Jones" was forbidden "in the interests of virtue." The contemporary dramatists of England were "notoriously coarse and lewd." The coarseness in one nation began to die out just as in the other it began to creep in. Says Mr. Lang:

"A classical example of the change in England is Charles Lamb's anecdote about the young lady who looked over his shoulder as he was reading 'Pamela.' She soon went away, and Lamb says that there was a blush between them. This may have occurred about 1815, and 'Pamela' had been the very manual of virtue from 1740 to 1780, or thereabouts. It was put into the hands of ingenuous youth, and even of children. Richardson himself was the mere model of the proprieties, and thought Fielding 'low.' Diderot put Richardson on the same shelf as Moses. 'Pamela' was written, as Scott says, 'more for edification than for effect.' Anticipating the modern clergy who preach on Miss Corelli and Mr. Hall Caine, Dr. Sherlock praised 'Pamela' 'from the pulpit.' The novel was said to 'do more good than twenty sermons,' tho Lady Mary Wortley Montagu thought it more mischievous than the works of Rochester. Scott also reckoned it apt rather to 'encourage a spirit of rash enterprise' among handmaidens than of 'virtuous resistance.' As a matter of fact, a generation or two later 'Pamela' made Lamb's young friend uncomfortable. She got up and went away. She belonged to the new age of Miss Austen, Miss Edgeworth, and Sir Walter. Nor

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need we, even in this emancipated time, wonder at Lamb's young lady. I doubt if many even of our daring writers would have the courage (the lack of humor they have) to write several of the scenes which Richardson wrote, and which the clergy applauded from the pulpit."

Dr. Johnson, tho he confessed he had read straight through Fielding's "Amelia," told Hannah More she ought to be ashamed of saying she had read "Tom Jones." One can not guess what fly had bitten the doctor, remarks Mr. Lang; for, one inexcusable adventure of *Mr. Jones's* aside, "Tom Jones" is "a really moral work." Probably, Mr. Lang suggests, Fielding was condemned because he was humorous, while no one for a moment would make such an accusation of the evangelical Richardson. So also at the present period, says Mr. Lang, we find the virtuous "applauding the most squalid horrors of M. Zola and others, while they would fly in horror from Gyp." Why? Plainly enough because "Zola likewise has never been accused of humor."

Mr. Lang, on the whole, thinks that the change to prudery was due partly to the rise late in the eighteenth century of a "larger reading middle class," especially women. "They had not hitherto been literary, they had simply been housewives and stitchers; good mothers, not bookish. What they avoided in life, they disliked in literature." Still another and more effective cause is found by Mr. Lang in what he calls the "Wesleyan reformation," which not only reacted on the middle classes of the Wesleyan bodies, but upon the Anglican church. Mr. Lang writes:

"Wesley's movement was really (tho he did not know it) part of the Romantic movement; it began in an asceticism, and in an emotion, and in 'supernormal experiences' after the model of the ideals of the medieval church. Romanticism itself (in spite of some old French romances) is, in essence, 'a delicate thing'; knights amorous and errant are all unlike the festive wanderers of Fielding and Smollett. The squires of romantic lovers are no *Straps* nor *Partridges*, and the knights understand 'the maiden passion for a maid,' in a sense unknown to the lovers of *Sophia*, *Emilia*, and *Narcissa*. The new middle-class lady novel-reader could not put up with the infidelities of *Tom Jones*, *Roderick Random*, and *Peregrine Pickle*. She felt personally insulted (and no wonder) by their behavior. From all these influences, one ventures to conjecture, the singular and rapid change in taste, and the decent limitations on literary art (limitations hitherto conspicuously absent from English fiction), drew their origin. That the once Puritan middle classes deserve most of the praise is a theory strengthened by the example of America, where prudery as to the use even of simple, harmless phrases (for example, you 'retire' in America; you never go to bed) irritated Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes. American literature is assuredly neither licentious nor coarse. But these hypotheses may be inadequate or erroneous, in which case the problem becomes vastly more curious and interesting."

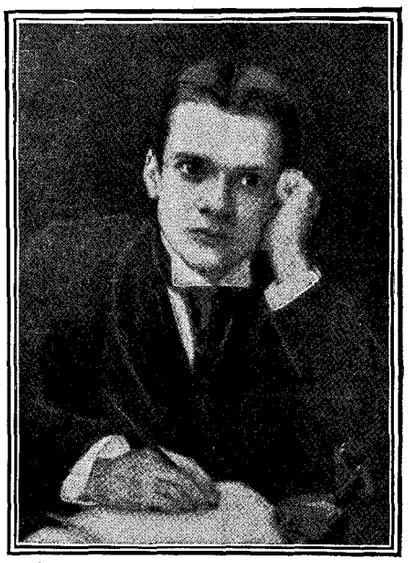
The change lasted a full century in England, says Mr. Lang, but the influences introduced by science have probably fostered the new spirit of greater freedom manifested in Daudet, Zola, Thomas Hardy, Pinero, and most of the leaders of contemporary European literature. Nevertheless, in Mr. Lang's opinion, this new impulse of freedom, which existed in universal literature from Homer to Cowper, "seems to have expended itself."

Marie Corelli on Kipling.—Very outspoken is Marie Corelli on Rudyard Kipling's latest productions. The poem which has caused such enthusiastic comment from many sources has not to her the true ring which uplifts or moves. She writes:

"A real poem pushed vigorously down the public throat would have made the public voice sweeter and stronger. A real poem would not only have built up a fund, but a fame. Instead of degrading 'Tommy,' it might have improved and dignified his whole position. . . . 'The Absent-Minded Beggar' stanzas will mark Mr. Kipling's name with a fatal persistency as long as he lives, cropping up with an infinite tedium and an exasperating sameness at every fresh thing he writes; and let him be wise as Solon, classic as Virgil, and strong as Samson, he shall never escape it. Like another sort of 'Raven' he shall see it 'sitting, never flitting,' on every 'bust of Pallas,' or new work he offers to the public; he shall demand of it, 'Take thy beak from out my heart and thy form from off my door!' and its reply shall be the one monotonous devil's croak of 'Nevermore!'"

THE CRAZE FOR HISTORICAL FICTION IN AMERICA.

THE historical novel is not at present flourishing in England, where the apparent revival of the novel of Scott, prefigured a few years ago in Stanley Weyman and to some extent in Anthony Hope, is now regarded as but a flash in the pan. *The Academy* pronounces the art of historical fiction "dead in England," and adds that "he who would succeed in raising it must first create for it a new form, a governing convention, more in accord with naturalistic tendencies than that which has miraculously survived all the artistic upheavals of ninety years." But matters are otherwise in America and France. The latter country, apparently abandoning realism for the moment at least, is witnessing a renaissance of the historical novel that bids fair to have still greater developments. Yet it is in America, *The Academy* remarks, that the historical novel overtops every other *genre*. And here it amounts to a positive "craze":



MR. PAUL LEICESTER FORD.

"It is making authors rich and turning publishers into millionaires; the circulation of it counts not by thousands, but by hundreds of thousands, and the man or woman who, having omitted to peruse it, can not discuss it with fluency, is thereby rendered an outcast. The two most notorious and amazing examples of its success (at the moment of writing), Mr. Winston Churchill's 'Richard Carvel' and Mr. Paul Leicester Ford's 'Janice Meredith,' altho neither is a year old, have between them already reached a sale of nearly three quarters of a million copies in the United States.

"These two long novels—they total over a thousand pages—both deal with the period of the American Revolution; they both include the figure of George Washington; and in other respects of tone, color, sentiment, and incident they are remarkably alike. The chief thing to be noted of them is their perfect lack of originality; they are not the fruit of any inspiration, but a dish meticulously concocted upon a recipe, and the recipe is by no means a new one. Conceive a musical composer who at this date should capture the ear of the populace by an exact, but lifeless, imitation of Mendelssohn. It is such a feat in literature that these authors have performed. To read their amiable stories is to wonder whether the art of fiction has not stood still for fifty years, whether the discoveries and the struggles of a dozen writers in France, England, and America since 1850 are, after all, in vain. 'Esmond' is a great book, but no man of a later period could possibly produce a great or even a fine book that resembled it, for time breaks every mold. 'Richard Carvel' is by far the better of the two American novels which I have mentioned;

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and what one feels about 'Richard Carvel' is that it is the work of a man who kept a bust of Thackeray over a bookcase crowded with eighteenth-century literature, and wrote with one eye on this and the other (perhaps unconsciously) on that airy, fairy creature known in the States as 'the *matinée* girl,' forgetting that he, even he, ought to have a personality. Mr. Churchill has learned everything about his craft, except the two things which can not be taught—the art of *seeing* and the art of being oneself. He looks only at pictures, and then, piecing this with one and that with another, confects an enormous canvas without once leaving the gallery. He is not himself—artistically he has no self—but rather the impersonal automatic result of a century of gradual decadence from one supreme exemplar. In 'Richard Carvel' every primary tint is lost, every sharp relief smoothed down. The conventions which formerly had a significance and an aim properly related to the stage of art which evolved them have been narrowed instead of widened, until they are become meaningless, arbitrary, and tiresome. The heroine with her peerless beauty, her royal tantrums, her feminine absolutism, her secret, her hidden devotion, her ultimate surrender; the hero of six-foot-three, with his physical supremacy, his impetuosities, his careful impromptus of wit, his amazing combinations of Machiavellian skill with asinine fatuity, his habit of looking foolish in the presence of the proud fair, and his sickening false modesty in relating his own wondrous exploits; the secondary heroine, pretty, too, but with a lowlier charm, meek, stedfast, with a mission 'to fatten household sinners'; the transparent villain who could not deceive a sheep, but who deceives all save the hero; the 'first old gentleman'; the faithful friend; the boon companions; the body servant: all these types, dressed with archeological accuracy, performed at Mr. Churchill's prompting all the usual maneuvers with all the usual phrases and gestures."

Yet "Richard Carvel" and "the more saucy 'Janice Meredith'" have their merits, says the writer. In Mr. Churchill, particularly, one perceives a "laborious case, a certain moral elevation, an admirable sense of dignity," altho he could "no more avoid being tedious, profoundly, entirely tedious, than he could add a cubit to his stature."

The Academy finds one cause of this surprising vogue of historical fiction in the fact that America, tho a land of brief traditions, is beginning to feel a pride in them, and willingly rewards any well-disposed writer who ministers to this pride. Another factor is "the unique position and influence of young women in the United States":

"We are told that it is the women who rule the libraries in England; much more so is it the women who rule the libraries in America. And if you would know what sort of an intellectual creature the American woman is, what a curious mixture of earnest and gay, ardent and frivolous, splendid and absurd, read her especial organ, *The Ladies' Home Journal* of Philadelphia, which is one of the most brilliantly edited papers in the world, and has a circulation of over eight hundred thousand copies a month. Here, in this glowing and piquant miscellany, where religion runs column by column with modes and etiquette, and the most famous English-writing authors are elbowed by the Tuppers and Friswells of New England, you will discern at large the true nature of Mr. C. D. Gibson's girl—the width of her curiosity, the consuming fire of her energy, her strange knowledge and her stranger ignorances, her fineness and crudity, her imperial mien and her simple adorations. It is fitting to remark of the American woman that she has a magnificent future. In the mean time she can not gainsay her *Ladies' Home Journal*, which stands as absolutely irrefutable evidence both for and against her. She is there in its pages, utterly revealed—the woman of the culture clubs, the woman who wistfully admires the profiles of star actors at *matinées*, the woman from whom Paderewski, at the Chicago Auditorium, has to be rescued by the police, the Madonna of the home, the cherisher of aspirations, the desire of men. It is she who reads and propagates 'Richard Carvel' and 'Janice Meredith,' artlessly enjoying the sugar of them, made oblivious of their tedium by her sincere eagerness to 'get instruction' from them, to treat them as 'serious' works—not as 'ordinary novels.'"

ADA REHAN ON "THE TAMING OF THE SHREW."

AN actress's view of a classic play may be very different in some respects from that of the student or spectator. Those who have seen Miss Ada Rehan as *Katharine* in "The Taming of the Shrew" will readily appreciate her introduction to the new

MISS ADA REHAN IN "THE TAMING OF THE SHREW."

Player's Edition of that play. That the character of the "Shrew" is an impassioned one may be seen by merely reading the part; but, writes Miss Rehan:

"I found *Katharine* a very exhausting part to play. Her first entry demands a height of passion which in most other plays would be the climax of an evening's work. This force has to be sustained throughout two acts; indeed, almost to the end of the play."

The rôle of *Katharine* won for Miss Rehan reputation in two respects. She says:

"Playing *Katharine* brought me much satisfaction, but a very bad reputation for temper. I have often been amused at seeing the effect that a first performance of the 'Shrew' in a new place produced on the employees of the stage. They shunned me as something actually to be feared. During the very long run I have often heard it said that I hated my *Petruchio*, and that our stage life only reproduced our private intercourse. I looked upon this as the greatest compliment that could be paid me."

In the late Augustin Daly's version of "The Taming of the Shrew," Miss Rehan writes that "he treated the play as Shakespeare intended, as a high classical comedy in five acts, beginning with the introduction, which had never before been given in America. He believed in *Katharine's* high qualities, and argued that *Bianca* was the real 'Shrew.'" It is interesting to obtain a critical analysis of a rôle from one who has acted the

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part. In this introduction, Miss Rehan interprets and concludes by giving the reason for the popularity of the play. She writes:

"The touches of human nature in 'The Taming of the Shrew' account for its appealing so strongly to the public on both continents for over two centuries. Is it not a test of *Katharine's* being a really womanly woman that her own sex have enjoyed and understood her best? It is well known in literature that the more a heroine is made to suffer the greater is her triumph with her public, if, as *Katharine* does, she passes through fire, and comes out pure gold."

THE VITAL STUDY OF LITERATURE.

THE long-continued, laborious dissection of literary masterpieces, either in the ancient or modern languages, was a phase of education which sprang up toward the middle of this century, but which already seems to be passing away except for purposes of purely philological research. Mr. William Norman Guthrie, who writes in *The Sewanee Review* (April), is one of those who disbelieve in this view of literary study. Literature can not be taught, he says. It is not a science, but the "collective name for masterpieces of literary art." He writes:

"The teaching required is a personal preparation for enjoyment. The understanding of a poem, as a piece of writing, versifying, thinking, feeling, is not identical with the enjoyment of it, and its *raison d'être* is not the former, but the latter. The latter does imply the former; and yet is it not true that the former (the understanding) is not to be got so much from a vivisection of the poem, sure to become an autopsy before the student knows it, as from the proper education of the student in certain elementary arts and sciences, or more probably by his lessons in life's school of experience? For one who gets a love of Milton's epic from parsing a speech of Satan, there are thousands who ever after secretly congratulate themselves that they do not write like Milton. Fortunately for them, his fame is such that they may safely neglect to read his works. Doré will suffice—and the school memories of syntactic involution! Besides, well-bred people never discuss the classics—only writings warranted ephemeral and interesting! It is not that adults lack time, 'habits of study,' or capacity for continuous attention, for self-compulsion. No. They cheerfully labor at their callings in and out of season. They will acquire a science or an art as a personal accomplishment. But then a definite use is in view: an increase of power, a display of personal excellence. Why is literature so rarely the diversion of the busy man's leisure hours—his opiate, his stimulant, his food of the spirit? Those of us who know what literature has been to leaders of men in the past; how, directly or indirectly, from it the preserver and transmitter of our racial achievement, all of character almost and conduct derive; those of us who have, not merely professionally as teachers, critics, litterateurs, but personally as men and women, drunk freely of those waters of life and been refreshed, intoxicated—nay, renewed—as tho indeed they were love philters drawn from the fount of eternal youth—how can we help lamenting that so many about us refuse to drink with us to their health and our happiness? How can we not wish to do something to cure their self-complacent, wilful illiteracy? And who is to blame for the disease, if such it be? Who, if not the teacher, the critic, the litterateur? Their sins of commission and their sins of omission are indeed grievous. What was done at school for the adult of to-day? What were his text-books? Is their memory fragrant? And since he has been out of school what book about English literature has been put into his hands, which, vitally interesting in its conception and execution, showed to him the value of the subject?"

Indeed, it is just here, says Mr. Guthrie, that the student is most irritated. "Manuals of Literature," however erudite and meritorious, give only Pisgah sights of the Promised Land. They are histories of literary production, graveyards and tombstones rather than histories of literature in a true sense. What the ordinary unpedantical man wants is "vital criticism," says the writer, "based on principles for which the justification is in me":

"But what are, in the opinion of the writer of this paper, these principles, and where are they to be studied? Manifestly at the book-shop, the news-stand, the office of the public library. Observe how mankind selects among books of contemporary authorship, for which no ancient fame imposes artificial reverence. Every one has noticed that the book of which but a few years ago, perhaps, several hundred thousand copies were sold is never to-day in demand. No one speaks of it; no one insists that you *must* read it. Everybody seems to have forgotten that it was once on every table, in every mouth. How is this? My bookseller tells me that more recent books have taken the popular fancy. So I discover at once the *law of death*. Other things being equal, the newest novel is the best. Old books are good, not because of their age, but in spite of it. Their survival is a proof that new books are not their equals in some important respects; for only if the old gives what the new can not supply does it continue to find readers. The greater the output of novels the higher the mortality rate. A work of fiction which in these days of excessive production and publication retains a respectable body of readers is not without peculiar merit. Then I understand why the classics are probably great. If they are not now mere fossils stored in glass cases of scholarly museums, if they are really living creatures still, great and wonderful must be, indeed, in them the spirit of life."

JOURNALISTIC ETHICS IN ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

SOME secrets of the sanctum, which throw new but not pleasanter light upon contemporary journalism, are revealed in a recent article by Mr. H. W. Massingham, late editor of *The Daily Chronicle* — dismissed from that paper, so it is generally understood, because he espoused the unpopular side at the outbreak of the present war. Mr. Massingham entitles his article "The Ethics of Editing"; but in truth English and American editing has no ethics according to the writer—at any rate only the ethics of trying by every possible means to keep itself in favor with the "ruling classes," without respect to the fundamental merits or demerits of great moral or political issues. In England, as in America, the advertisers hold the whip, it is alleged; and should through any chance a fresh, frank, and vigorous discussion of questions involving the "vested interests" occur, the advertisers would protest, and the delinquent editor would be dismissed. Mr. Massingham says (in *The National Review*, April):

"I premise, therefore, that the kind of opinion which, in the nature of things, chiefly finds access to the 'leading columns' of the 'great dailies' is conventional opinion on all subjects—that is to say, the opinion which the conductors of these journals believe to be congenial to the mass of people in England who own property, go to the more costly seats in theaters and opera-houses, and accept, without much question, most English institutions as they exist. It is clear that the ideas of these people are in the main shared by less wealthy classes, the similarity of views among Englishmen, rich and poor, being one of the sources of our national strength. On the artistic side of things this unanimity is remarkable. Twenty years ago, for example, nineteen Englishmen out of twenty who had ever heard Wagner's music thought it, on a first and second hearing, dull, noisy, and tuneless. Straightway the critics of the 'great dailies,' who were mostly in the same position as the rest of the listeners, proclaimed it to be tuneless, noisy, and dull. In the same way, Mr. Whistler's pictures of the Thames at night seemed to the average Englishman of twenty years ago, who had never observed the beautiful appearance represented, to be uninteresting blurs of paint. The art critics were of the same opinion. Now both these great artists are in favor, and again the critics (probably the same gentlemen, for we English journalists are long-lived, not suffering from the excessive strain of ideas) agree with the popular verdict. Or, take a different kind of example. There is a form of contemporary Scottish literature known as the 'Kail-yard' school, the name of which, I prophesy, will be unknown twenty years from now. These novels proved to be agreeable reading to many thousands of perfectly honest persons, and, again, the critics,

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having, as a rule, no literary standard of their own, and being accustomed to follow that of other people, were able to find remarkable qualities in these strange productions.

"Necessarily, this habit of agreement with what Dr. Stockmann calls the 'damned, compact, Liberal majority,' must apply to the treatment of national questions as well as to matters of private taste, disagreement on which is indeed often treated in England as a form of want of patriotism. The editor of the 'great daily' must therefore say to himself, when one of these questions arises, not 'What do *I* think of it?' a reply to which might, indeed, be a matter of some difficulty, but 'What are the majority of my readers likely to think of any view I may take of it?'"

In America, Mr. Massingham goes on to say, this attitude is clearly recognized and generally accepted:

"They [Americans] do not require their editors—the American editor, in our sense, hardly exists—to be consistent; they expect them to be 'alive,' that is to say, to jump as quickly as the alertest mind in that quick-witted community, and to see at once the commercial advantages of such a course. Is that a cynical way of putting it? I maintain that it is the simple truth. Every inch of the space of a clever American paper is mapped out on 'business' lines. Every chance of a 'boom' is instantly taken. Every brilliant resource of organization is adopted in order to add to its effectiveness."

"If restraining forces are needed in the State," adds Mr. Massingham, "they can not come through our journals." He continues:

"'I give the public what I think it wants, not what I think it ought to want,' said a typical modern newspaper proprietor, who sedulously expounds this view in his newspaper. In such a process, the business of editing must become an almost automatic function. The great human show, moving daily more swiftly and with a greater blaze of color, needs expert recording. The editor is already growing to be more of a news-gatherer, less of an exponent and superintendent of critical work. In America the former function has practically superseded the latter. There are not a dozen daily papers in the States that employ an editor in the English sense, while the two richest newspapers in England can hardly be said to possess him."

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION AND CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS.

THE success of the university-extension idea during the past quarter of a century has been one of the most marked educational movements of the time. A branch of it less known to the public than the extension lecture system now so common in most of our cities is the department of correspondence teaching, by which all studies, from the most elementary teaching of the "three R's" to calculus and advanced literary study, are now brought within the reach of the many millions who can not attend regular lectures either in or out of a university.

The extent to which this system of home-study has been developed of late years would probably surprise many professional educators. Among the more prominent higher institutions which now recognize correspondence study as a regular department of university-study—"*in absentia*"—and accept it in part as preparatory to a degree, are the universities of Chicago, Wisconsin, West Virginia, and New York. From the Philadelphia *Press* we quote the following account of the recent annual conference of the correspondence section of the University of Chicago:

"This method of study in Chicago University proves useful in preparing for courses taken in residence, in supplementing them, in making up possible deficiencies prior to beginning regular work for a degree. The testimony of instructors, which is given in full detail in a recent issue of *The University Record*, shows that the work in many branches is better done than in the classroom, and that it is always more earnestly done. It is undoubtedly toilsome both for pupil and instructor; but this is no argument against it. This work is accepted in Chicago for a degree, but a year's residence is in all cases required before taking the degree.

"In pedagogy, Dr. C. A. McMurry says: 'I do not hesitate a moment in saying that those who took the course by correspondence did three times as effective work and gained three times as much satisfaction for themselves as those who did the work in the class-room.' Dr. C. J. Chamberlain, in botany, after admitting that he had originally believed that laboratory work was impossible through correspondence, says: 'This work is fully up to the highest standard of work done by all those who have taken all their botanical course in residence. Our correspondence students are the pace-makers in the department.' 'Correspondence work in history,' says Prof. E. E. Sparks, 'represents the very essence of self-help,' and he adds, what every one has noticed, that many students who are equal to historical investigation under the guiding hand of a professor fall off immediately when they endeavor to do the work alone.

"The testimony of students given in *The Record* is no less decided, and the demand for correspondence work is abundantly shown by the success of large schools like that of Scranton carried on by private agency. It is amazing that our universities, with this field open to the increase of their usefulness, and to their usefulness among the very ones it is most desirable to help—teachers, preachers, and the energetic isolated knowledge-lovers in small communities—do not enter upon this useful work. Routine and a constant tendency among all men to be satisfied with the habitual task instead of maintaining and cultivating a lasting appetite for more work is the secret cause why this field is left unworked."

In the field of primary and secondary education, particularly in the mechanic arts, one of the most remarkable successes has been attained by the famous International Correspondence School, referred to above, at Scranton, Pa. Originating as the "query department" of a technical journal of engineering in 1881, this school has developed into an institution presenting some sixty courses of study, conducted by a corps of two hundred and twenty-six instructors and assistants, with a large publishing establishment, spacious buildings, and even its own special railway instruction car. The number of students enrolled in its courses is said to be over seventy thousand, many thousands of whom are in countries as far apart as India, Russia, and Chile. The training is largely along technical and mathematical lines, but all the usual branches of primary education are covered by courses generally admitted to be of the most thorough and effective character. A recent number of *The Scientific American* gives the following facts relating to this school:

"The test of eligibility to become a student is that the candidate must be able to read and write English. The schools, to use the language of their prospectus, undertake to teach him 'whatever he needs to know.' In taking him through a course, the instructor proceeds upon the curious assumption that his pupil knows absolutely nothing about the subject. The assumption is curious and original, but thoroughly philosophical; for, if the student is acquainted with the earlier stages, he passes quickly through them, merely refreshing his memory, while the instructor is certain that in every case the student lays a proper foundation for future work. Starting, then, with the assumption that the student knows nothing of the subject, the schools send him his first and second Instruction and Question Papers.

"After studying the first paper, he returns his written answers to the questions asked in the Question Paper to the schools, and proceeds with his second paper. At the schools the answers are corrected in red ink and returned to the student, accompanied by the third Instruction and Question Papers and a letter explaining the errors and corrections in further detail than is possible on the answer sheets themselves. If the student secures ninety per cent. on his first paper, it is entered on the books as passed; but if he fails to get this percentage the paper is returned, and he is obliged to review the incorrect portion. This system is followed until the course is completed, when the schools' diploma is granted after a final examination."

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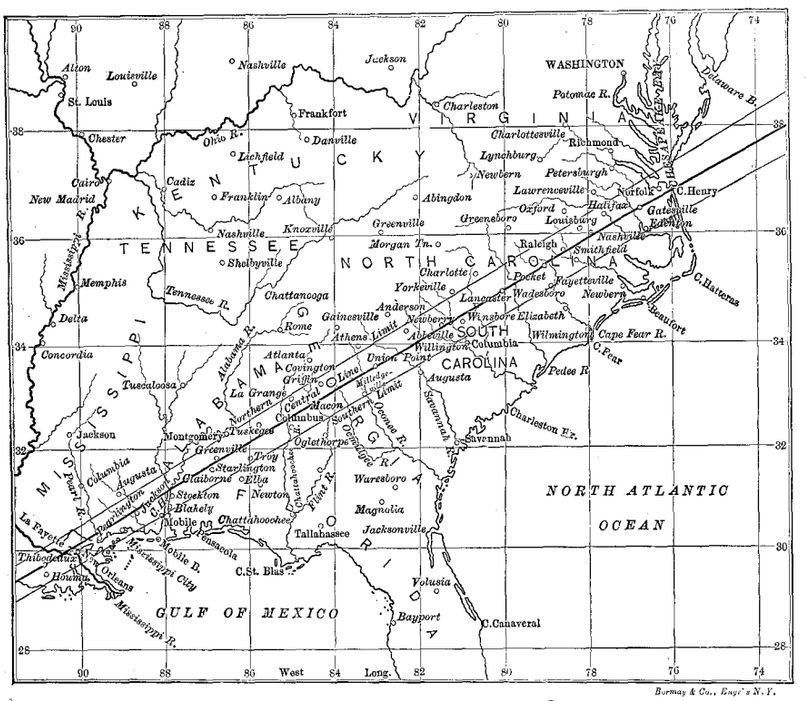
SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

THE COMING TOTAL ECLIPSE.

ON May 28 next there will be a total eclipse of the sun visible in parts of the United States, so that our observers need not go to far distant lands for their investigations. The path, instead of being confined to the sparsely settled regions of the world, as it so often is, will cross the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, and North Carolina, and will even touch Virginia. Says *The Scientific American* (April 21):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GULF OF MEXICO
Nashville
Jackson
Louisville
St. Louis
Frankfort
Charleston
Richmond
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Raleigh
Charlotte
Atlanta
Montgomery
Tallahassee
Jacksonville
Savannah
Charleston
Wilmington
Columbia
Augusta
Mobile
New Orleans
Memphis
Chattanooga
Knoxville
Greensboro
Lynchburg
Petersburg
Lawrenceville
Halifax
Gatesville
Edenton
Newbern
Beaufort
C. Hatteras
C. Fear
Pedee R.
Potomac R.
Delaware B.
Chesapeake B.
Pamlico Sd.
Albemarle Sd.
Mississippi R.
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Ohio R.
Alabama R.
Savannah R.
Pearl R.
Pascagoula R.
Mobile R.
Apalachicola R.
Suwannee R.
Volusia
Bayport
C. Canaveral
C. St. Blas
Pensacola
Thibodeaux
Houma
Natchez
Vicksburg
Yazoo City
Meridian
Selma
Montgomery
Columbus
Macon
Augusta
Athens
Gainesville
Rome
Anderson
Yorkville
Lancaster
Wadesboro
Fayetteville
Smithfield
Oxford
Abingdon
Newbern
Winsboro
Elizabeth
Union Point
Griffin
Covington
Lime
Milledgeville
Eatonton
Greenville
Starkville
Columbus
Aberdeen
Holly Springs
Oxford
Corinth
Iuka
Florence
Huntsville
Decatur
Tuscaloosa
Concordia
Delta
Cairo
New Madrid
Cadiz
Franklin
Albany
Lichfield
Danville
Chester
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Louisville
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Morgan Tn.
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Columbia
Greenville
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Eutaw
Livingston
Demopolis
Selma
Montgomery
Tuskegee
Eufaula
Ogletheorpe
Thomasville
Quitman
Troy
Eufaula
Abbeville
Greenwood
Yazoo City
Vicksburg
Natchez
Baton Rouge
Donaldsonville
Thibodeaux
Houma
Terrebonne
Lafourche
Barataria
Chandeleur Is.
Ship Is.
Dauphin Is.
Mobile Pt.
Perdido R.
Escambia R.
Choctawhatchee R.
Apalachicola
Tallahassee
Magnolia
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Rio Grande
Brownsville
Matamoros
Mexico
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Vera Cruz
Tuxpan
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Vera Cruz
Alvarado
Tabasco R.
Campeachy B.
Campeachy
Sisal
Yucatan
Cape Catoche
Cape San Antonio
Cape San Roman
Cape Corrientes
Cape Antonio
Isle of Pines
Cape San Antonio
Havana
Matanzas
Cardenas
Sagua la Grande
Cienfuegos
Trinidad
Santa Cruz
Manzanillo
Batabano
Batabano G.
Jardines de la Reina
Jardines de la Reina G.
Cape Cruz
Cape Cruz
Santiago de Cuba
Guantanamo
Guantanamo B.
Nipe B.
Nipe
Gibara
Gibara
Holguin
Bahia Honda
Bahia Honda
Mariel
Mariel
Cabanas
Cabanas
Isle of Pines
Isle of Pines
Key West
Key West
Tortugas
Tortugas
Dry Tortugas
Dry Tortugas
Sombrero
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Anegada Passage
Mona Passage
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Mona I.
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Barcelona
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Pampatar
La Guayra
La Guayra
Puerto Cabello
Puerto Cabello
Coro
Coro
Maracaibo
Maracaibo
Gulf of Venezuela
Gulf of Venezuela
Gulf of Paria
Gulf of Paria
Orinoco R.
Orinoco R.
Caroni R.
Caroni R.
Angostura
Angostura
Ciudad Bolivar
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Barima R.
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Amacuro R.
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Demerara R.
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Cape Blanco
Parahiba
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Cape St. Augustine
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Rio de Janeiro
Cape Frio
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Cape St. Thomas
Cape St. Thomas
Espiritu Santo
Espiritu Santo
Victoria
Victoria
Rio Doce
Rio Doce
Porto Seguro
Porto Seguro
Cape Corrientes
Cape Corrientes
Cape Frio
Cape Frio
Rio de Janeiro
Rio de Janeiro

be taken of the partial phase. Since but one photograph has as yet been obtained of the corona after totality was well over, no definite rules can be laid down as to the style of instrument that should be employed. Therefore in this next eclipse all sorts of cameras might be pressed into the service, and some range of exposure should be given. One thing is certain—that in all cases the development must be carried out with the special object of restraining the high lights and giving opportunity for the feeble radiations to register."

Mr. Nevil Maskelyne, *Knowledge* adds, will kinematograph the corona at his station in America, and spectroscopic observations of all sorts will be made.

ARSENIC AS A COMPONENT OF THE HUMAN BODY.

THE somewhat startling discovery that arsenic exists normally in the animal organism is announced by M. Armand Gautier, a French chemist. He finds it—of course in minute quantities—in herbivora and carnivora alike, and no less in man than in the lower animals. M. Gautier tells thus of his discovery in *L'Union Pharmaceutique* (Paris), as translated in *The National Druggist* (April):

"I have demonstrated the presence of arsenic in all the thyroidal glands which I have examined thus far, in man, the dog, hog, sheep, etc. Arsenic *is always present* in this gland, and always absent (or exists in imponderable quantities) in all others save and except the thymus and the brain. . . . . .

"We can, therefore, assert that arsenic is constantly present in the thyroid glands of both carnivorous and herbivorous animals, at least when the same are in a normal condition. In man (for the determination of which all of our experiments were directed after the perfection of our methods), we have found about 1 milligram [.015 grain] of metallic arsenic to every 127 grams [about 2,000 grains] of fresh or recent gland, say, about 1-127,000 part of the weight of the fresh thyroid, or 1-32,000 part of the dried gland.

"This minute quantity of the element is doubtlessly necessary, since it is constantly present in the healthy gland in all animals examined, and it must serve in accomplishing some normal function—a function as yet undiscovered, but certain and indispensable, since health without the thyroid is impossible, and there is no healthy thyroid without arsenic."

It is remarked by *The National Druggist* that the metalloid is doubtless introduced into the system through food substances in which its presence can easily be demonstrated. It becomes fixed in or on the nuclei of cells, in which we find it combined with the nucleins, and these arsenical nucleins must be classified with the already known phosphorized nucleins. Subsequent investigations made by M. Gautier make the presence of arsenic in the brain somewhat uncertain, but he states that he has determined its constant presence in ponderable quantity, in the normal mammary gland, in addition to the thyroid.

The author of *The National Druggist* article believes that medico-legal experts must take these discoveries of M. Gautier into account henceforth, but Gautier himself does not think that the discovery of normal arsenic in the human body cuts much figure from a medico-legal standpoint, altho he admits that circumstances might arise wherein the knowledge of its normal presence might be of importance. A curious fact was brought out in the remarks elicited from members of the French Chemical Society in the discussion of Gautier's paper. Dr. Lancereaux stated that in the case of a woman who, for more than a year, had been under arsenical treatment, the limbs became covered with a growth of long black hair, and that for at least eighteen months after cessation of the arsenic this growth still persisted. He said that it would be interesting to determine whether the growth and persistence of hair in this case were due to an effort of nature to eliminate the arsenic, or were the result of disturbances caused by the action of arsenic on the nervous system.

A NEW SUBSTITUTE FOR CELLULOID.

CELLULOID, which finds such numerous uses nowadays, is somewhat objectionable on account of its ready inflammability, and for other reasons. According to a note in *Cosmos* (Paris, March 31), a substitute called cellulithe is now made from paper-pulp, that is not open to these objections. Says that paper:

"The numerous uses to which paper is already put are well known, whether under the ordinary form or in the state of papier-maché. Now a new substance is obtained from paper pulp, which can be used for the same purposes as celluloid. The invention of this curious material, which has been named 'cellulithe,' is based on observations made long since on certain modifications undergone by paper pulp when subjected to long-continued beating. When it has been thus treated in the . . . mill whose office is to wash and defiberize the rags, a transparent and elastic fluid is obtained which hardens rapidly on drying and gives great strength to the paper; it is supposed that a colloidal, amorphous hydrate of cellulose is produced which separates from the cells of the pulp and acts as a glue. This is similar, as *La Chronique Industrielle* remarks, to the theory of the formation of so-called vegetable parchment or parchment-paper. By the action of the sulfuric acid, the cellulose is changed into amyloid, which with an excess of water gives a gelatinous precipitate that unites the fibers and finally forms a transparent sheet resembling parchment, except in suppleness.

"To prepare cellulithe, an exclusively mechanical process is used; that is, the pulp is beaten for an extremely long time. According to the particular kind of material employed, and also to the speed of rotation of the cylinder that does the work of the machine, the operation may last anywhere between 40 and 150 hours; it is prolonged until there is obtained a homogeneous mucilaginous liquid in which all trace of fiber has disappeared. This is called picturesquely 'milk of cellulose,' and its appearance perfectly justifies this name. If colored cellulithe is desired, colors are added at this stage of the process, and as in the state of extreme division to which the material has now been reduced, it contains much air, which might interfere with its smoothness, it is boiled to drive this air out. At the end of two hours the 'milk of cellulose,' boiled and filtered, is received in a perforated vessel, and then the water that it still contains is evaporated, either in the open air, or preferably in an oven at 40° C. Finally, a paste is obtained, which hardens slowly and attains the consistency of horn, with a specific gravity of 4.5. Like horn, this cellulithe can be worked, and has the advantage of not being inflammable like celluloid. Before drying sawdust and lampblack may be added, and then the compound becomes similar to ebonite. There is no need to say that this new substance may be applied to divers uses, and that its cost is reasonable, by reason of the material of which it is made and also because of the ease of manufacture and working."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Maternal Impressions.—That psychic influence on the mother plays any part in the production of monstrosities is not believed by Dr. H. F. Lewis. If true, he argues, the theory of maternal impressions ought to explain every case, but thousands of monstrosities are born without any history of an impression, and there are many cases of impression not followed by the birth of a monster. "If it were true," says *Modern Medicine*, in a notice of Dr. Lewis's article, "it ought to be possible to classify monstrosities in species and genera according as they were due to certain casual impressions, such as from dogs, cats, and elephants. Internal anomalies about which the mother did not even know, such as congenital diaphragmatic hernia, bifid uterus, etc., could not be explained in this way. It is not conceivable that a mental influence could remove a part of the fetus already formed, neither could it add anything. The strongest blow dealt to the theory comes from the results of the experiments. All malformations and monstrosities can be explained by purely physical and mechanical causes, entirely remote from psychic influence, so that there is never any reason to invoke the mysterious or the supernatural to explain natural phenomena."

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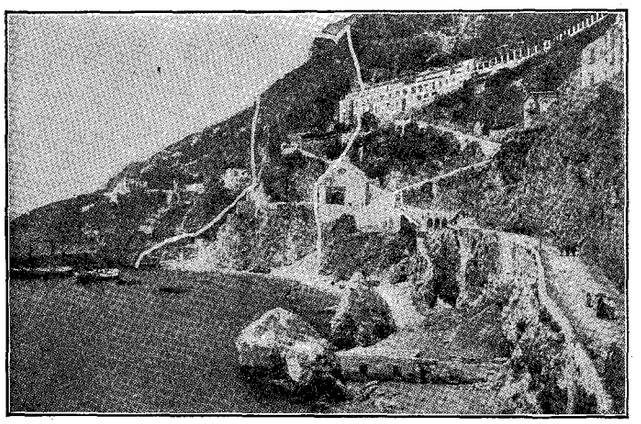
THE FALL OF A MOUNTAIN.

THE terrible landslide at Amalfi, Italy, shocked the world not because of excessive loss of life, for only a few persons were killed, but partly because its locality was one of the most picturesque in Europe, and famed among tourists; and partly because we are so apt to think of hills as rock-ribbed and everlasting that we are appalled by evidence that they are subject to change and decay, like all else in nature. The illustration, taken from *La Science Illustrée*, shows how large a part of the mountain at Amalfi was destroyed in the catastrophe, and the accompanying article by M. V. Delosière, part of which is translated below, gives an idea of the cause and nature of the accident. Says this writer:



THE LANDSLIDE AT AMALFI ON THE GULF OF SALERNO.
(The part enclosed in a white line shows the extent of the landslide.)

"On December 22 last, at 2:30 P.M., after rain had fallen for a long period, a whole part of the mountain overlooking the port [of Amalfi] split off with a terrible report, and fell, carrying with it houses, hotels, and particularly the greater portion of the Hotel of the Capuchins.

"The mass of matter that fell from the mountain into the harbor is estimated at more than 50,000 cubic meters [1,765,000 cubic feet]. Several sailing-vessels at anchor in the port were crushed under the rocky *débris* and others were damaged.

"One corpse was taken from the water, cut quite in two. The number of victims was relatively small. Ten persons were killed, among them two young English girls who stayed too long in the hotel in the hope of saving their valuables. . . . . .

"On our picture, which is from a photograph, the white line surrounds the portion of the mountain that was affected by the accident.

"These landslides are unfortunately only too frequent. They are almost always due to the destructive power of water. Among mountain chains there are few valleys where we do not see masses of rocky *débris*, often including blocks of vast size, as in the famous 'chaos' on the road from Luz to Gavarnie, the result of sudden falls of portions of the mountain.

"These falls take place when the base of an escarpment is undermined by water. This was the case with the rocks at Amalfi, notwithstanding their volcanic origin and their hardness.

"Landslides may also result from the slipping of an enormous mass of compact rock on a clay layer moistened by infiltrated water. In such a case there may be total destruction of a mountain. In 1806, on September 2, the Rossberg, situated to the north of the Righi, fell with a terrible noise from a height of 1,000 feet and over a region a league in length, covering with *débris* five villages, destroying the charming fields of the Goldau Valley and the lake of Lowez, and killing more than one hundred persons."

The cause of this catastrophe, also, the writer says, was rain. The mountain rested on a bed of clay, which was transformed by degrees into a slimy mass on which the superincumbent rock slid as a launched ship slides on her soaped ways. Examples may easily be multiplied.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MAGNETISM AND ANIMAL GROWTH.

PERHAPS no field of scientific research has been strewn with more failures than that concerned with attempts to find some physiological effects of magnetism. That a force acting so powerfully on iron and nickel, and even on a gas like oxygen, should not make itself felt in some way on the human body seemed incredible; yet most experiments along this line have brought out no important fact. Some investigators have reported that certain persons, when their heads were placed between the poles of a powerful electromagnet, experienced curious sensations when the current was turned on and off; yet the majority of people report no such result, even when the magnet is powerful enough to attract heavy pieces of iron at a considerable distance. Those who revel in occult phenomena and accept the testimony of clairvoyants and their kind will find, of course, plenty of evidence that magnetism may affect the human organism; but this is not yet accepted by scientific men. Now, however, it is announced that Professor Herdman, of the University of Michigan, as reported in *Electricity* (April 18), has discovered that the rapidly reversed magnetic stress caused by a neighboring alternating current of electricity has an influence in stimulating growth. The professor is reported as saying:

"Whenever a current of electricity traverses an animal body, the magnetic field resulting from the current and surrounding its path must disturb in some manner the molecular (physical) and atomic (chemical) activities that are going on in the tissues and fluids through which the current of electricity passes. Almost everything now known about electromagnetism seems to imply that a magnetic field, whether produced by a permanent magnet or by a current, reacts in some manner upon all kinds of matter within the field, and in such a manner as to rotate in some degree every molecule, so as to make it assume a different position from what it would assume if not thus acted upon. We have found that the most noticeably physiological response to an electric current obtained from living animals is that resulting from sudden and wide differences in the intensity of the current. Having learned this, we have placed the human subjects of our experiments in a magnetic field occasioned by an alternating current. This produces no chemical changes in the body, but merely accentuates normal chemical action."

The apparatus used in carrying out the experiments consists, we are told by the writer in *Electricity*, of a solenoid, or hollow spiral of wire, about three feet in diameter, through which an alternating current of five amperes is made to pass. For animals a kind of solenoid cage was used. The animals (guinea-pigs) were divided into two groups of about the same size and age, and were carefully weighed. The groups were treated alike, except that from 5 P.M. until midnight one group was placed in the solenoid cage. This plan was pursued from the time the animals were a few weeks old until they had reached their full growth. Of the results obtained Professor Herdman says:

"Without exception, the animals immersed in the alternating current began to outstrip the others in weight at the end of the first week, and a gain of from 18 to 24 per cent. in favor of the animals within the magnetic field was apparent each succeeding week, until they neared the period of full development, when the weekly gain became perceptibly less.

"During two years ten separate groups of animals have been experimented on, each group containing from three to five animals, and uniformly those placed in the magnetic field gave evidence for the first few weeks of accelerated nutritive action. In the case of two groups, when the experiment was continued beyond eight weeks, the curve of increase shown by the magnetized animals, which until then ran 20 per cent. higher than that of the other group, gradually declined. At the end of the twelfth

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week their weight had fallen a little below that of the other group. . . . . .

"So far as these experiments go, they appear to show that alternating magnetic stress is in some way related to a quickened metabolism of tissue; that the magnetic energy goes through some sort of transformation and reappears as physiological energy. Growth can undoubtedly be accelerated by the use of electricity, but it must be admitted that the growth thus obtained is unhealthy, and in the end is disadvantageous to man or animal. Such diseases, however, as rheumatism and gout will in time be treated successfully by methods similar to those employed in the experiments described, that is, by enclosing the patient for a short period each day, until improvement is effected, in an electromagnetic field."

ELECTRICITY AS A RAIN-MAKER.

THAT electricity is indirectly the cause of rain is sai to have been established by Prof. Elmer Gates, from experiments in his laboratory at Chevy Chase, near Washington. A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Dispatch* asserts that means have been devised for causing artificial rain on a small scale by proper manipulation of the electric current. According to Professor Gates, as interpreted by the Philadelphia journalist, since if one locality or cloud becomes positively charged some adjacent locality or cloud must acquire a negative charge, or *vice versa*, there must be one or more regions between the two where their particles commingle. Those of one being positive and those of the other being negative they attract, cohere, and form rain drops. When there are disturbances of electric equilibrium in the atmosphere, differences in density, pressure, temperature, and moisture result. Commenting on all this, *Electricity* (April 11) remarks:

"The above explanation as to the cause of rain will probably come as a surprise to persons who have hitherto looked upon it as simply due to a condensation in the atmosphere of moist air. In support of his theory Professor Gates is said to have charged a current of moist air as it entered his laboratory through an open window with negative electricity and a similar current from another source with positive electricity. At a distance between the two inlets and where the two currents mingled a mist was seen to form. When asked by the writer of the article already referred to how a complete thunder-storm might be produced by such artifice, Professor Gates replied that this was done by maintaining a layer of moist air in the top of a room and by charging this to a potential different from that of the floor below. If charged to a sufficiently high potential and with sufficient quickness there would result a sudden flash and discharge, accompanied by a fall of rain upon the floor. If Professor Gates's discovery ever extends beyond the laboratory, we may expect to see in times of drought immense static machines invoking rain for farmers by charging the breeze as it blows by either positively or negatively, in the same way that bombs are now occasionally projected into space in certain Western districts to please unsophisticated sons of the soil. And we are not sure but what the one process is as efficacious as will be the other."

A Pioneer Aeronaut.—H. T. Coxwell, who has just died in England at the age of eighty-one, was one of the most distinguished pioneers of aeronautics. In 1862, after the British Association had made a series of unsuccessful balloon experiments for the purpose of making meteorological observations, Mr. Coxwell constructed a special balloon 80 feet high, 55 feet in diameter, and holding 93,000 cubic feet of gas, and with James Glaisher, F.R.S., made a series of ascents that have become historical, Coxwell managing the balloon and Glaisher making the scientific observations. Says *Science and Industry* (April) of these remarkable ascensions: "The first ascent was made on July 17, 1862; on this occasion they attained a height of four miles, and traveled sixty miles in two hours. On September 5, 1862, Mr. Glaisher and Mr. Coxwell reached a height of seven miles, and very nearly lost their lives. At this great altitude men and other mammals experience great difficulty in breathing, and no mammal could endure a much greater elevation, tho some birds soar to even greater altitudes. These intrepid investigators made many ascents together, and made highly important discoveries in meteorology; they discovered that the cirrus clouds that float at great altitudes are composed of ice crystals, and they also found that the direction of the wind changes at different heights. From these and other balloon ascents, valuable information has been gained as to the alternation of cold strata and warm strata of air, the temperature not decreasing regularly as the altitude increases. The ice clouds, which were discovered by balloonists, are much higher than any of the mountain observatories, and therefore can not be directly observed except by use of a balloon. However, the halo that occasionally surrounds the sun or moon reveals to us the presence of these ice crystals; for the halo is caused by the refraction of the light of the sun or of the moon in passing through the ice needles."

Infection and Postage-Stamps.—The brothers of the Saint Jean-de-Dieu Hospital at Ghent, Belgium, "who would seem," says *The British Medical Journal*, "to have a good deal of leisure time on their hands," have hit on a novel style of wall decoration. They have papered the parlor, the two refectories, the twenty-eight rooms, and all the corridors of that establishment with stamps, ingeniously arranged in such a fashion as to represent palaces, forests, rivers, flowers, insects, and even persons, the latter in life size. "All the subjects," says *The Journal*, "are treated in the Japanese style with remarkable perfection. Many Belgian painters have been to see these highly original works of art, in the execution of which some twenty million of postage-stamps have been employed. We are willing to believe that the artistic effect of this new style of mural decoration is admirable; but from the sanitary point of view—which after all should not be altogether lost sight of in the decorations of a building intended for the reception of the sick—we are disposed to think it a little questionable. A severe hygiene would doubtless proscribe any kind or description of wall paper as being likely to harbor the ubiquitous microbe. With regard to postage-stamps in particular, cause has recently been shown to regard them with special suspicion as possible agents in the dissemination of tuberculous infection. A French investigator has shown that the stamps are often infected by means of the saliva of diseased persons, and he has uttered a note of warning to this effect to stamp collectors. He had occasion to observe a man suffering from tuberculosis who plied a trade in stamps, and who was in the habit of sticking them on gummed paper after moistening them with his tongue. A number of stamps which had been thus dealt with were placed in sterilized water. The water was afterward inoculated in some guinea-pigs, all of which died with well-marked signs of tuberculosis. Against so subtle an enemy as tuberculosis no precaution can safely be neglected. The moral of the experiments to which we have referred is that postage-stamps are not to be recommended either as hobbies or as mural decorations except under antiseptic precautions."

SCIENCE BREVITIES,

THE secretary of the Paris Academy of Science has announced to that body, according to *La Science Française* (March 2), that the late Professor Hughes, the inventor of the microphone, bequeathed to the Academy the sum of 100,000 francs [$20,000], the interest of which is to be paid each year to the inventor of the best practical device in physics, electricity, or magnetism.

IT is reported that the French Aéro Club has received from an anonymous donor 100,000 francs, to be given to the aeronaut who, with a balloon, or any other aerial vessel, will start from the headquarters of the club, pass round the Eiffel Tower, and return to the starting-point, a distance of seven miles, within half an hour. The competition is international, and if the prize is not won within five years, it will be withdrawn.

NEW METHOD OF PRINTING BOOKS.—The curved pages of the ordinary book are injurious to the eye, we are told in the New York *Medical Journal*, April 14, by F. G. Murphy. He shows how the curved page causes a constant change of the focus of the eye as it reads from one side to another, necessitating a continued effort on the part of the ciliary muscles. The light also usually falls unequally upon both sides, further interfering with a continued clear field of vision. He suggests, therefore, that the printed lines run parallel to the binding instead of at right angles to it so that all parts of the line would be at equal distance from the eyes and be equally lighted.

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

SECULAR COMMENTS ON THE ECUMENICAL CONFERENCE.

THE spectacle of a missionary conference, comprising over two thousand delegates, drawn from every portion of the globe and representing nearly every Protestant body in Christendom, absorbed a large share of attention from the press during the past week. The delegates represented 14,000 active American and European missionaries and over 50,000 native missionaries engaged in foreign fields. Of the 104 missionary societies represented, 57 are in the United States and Canada; 35 in Great Britain, Ireland, and the British colonies; and 12 in various countries of the European continent, the latter including Germany, Holland, Norway, Sweden, Finland, and Switzerland. The New York *Tribune* (April 26) finds in the conference an indication that missionary zeal and the "higher criticism" are not incompatible. It says:

"The deliberations of the Ecumenical Missionary Conference thus far furnish not the slightest evidence that the widespread tendency to soften the harsher features of the traditional Protestant theology has 'cut the nerve of missions.' The public became familiar with that assertion a few years ago in connection with the controversy that arose in the American board over the status of certain candidates for the foreign mission field, who either expressed a belief in the opportunity of a probation after death for the heathen, or at least hoped that there would be such an opportunity for those to whom it had not been vouchsafed in this life. The board, if we remember aright, virtually decided that such an opinion was within the limits of tolerated belief, whereupon there were numerous predictions of the speedy failure of its work, which predictions, we are glad to say, have not yet been fulfilled. Indeed, it appears to have renewed its youth, and it is carrying on its various missionary enterprises with all its old-time energy and zeal. . . . It is not within the scope of the conference to discuss theological tendencies or to decide between the conservative and traditional schools of thought, and the representative men who compose its membership are in nowise disturbed by the fact that Christianity, being a living force and not a dead mummy enclosed in a cabinet, is constantly discarding old opinions and adopting new conceptions of the old fundamental verities."

The New York *Journal* (April 24) says:

"The most inveterate scoffer at mission work can not fail to be impressed by the scope and character of the great Ecumenical Conference now being held at Carnegie Hall. These men of many creeds have met, as Dr. Judson Smith says, not like the fathers at Nicæa and Chalcedon, to fashion a creed and define a policy, but to rehearse the deeds of God in many lands. It is a conference that will engage the attention of the entire Christian world; a conference whose strangest feature is the attendance as delegates of theologians with beliefs as widely divergent as the fields presided over by their missionaries. The attendance at the conference shows that the number of foreign missionaries is increasing steadily, and that in addition to purely educational phases their work is assuming more of a humanitarian character with each succeeding year. The conference also indicates a greatly increased tendency toward Christian union and Christian brotherhood, both in civilized countries and in missionary fields."

The Philadelphia *Record* (April 25) says:

"It all proves that this essentially commercial and industrial nation is not without its ideals. Even those who can not be classed as religious people do not confine their interests to business. They contribute to benevolent and other enterprises which have no immediately selfish interest for them from a sense of the higher duties of mankind. It is their inability to see this side of the American that leads foreign observers into error. Matthew Arnold, while admitting that Americans had achieved the highest political aspirations, complained that they had no ideals to save them from the most sordid living. He failed to penetrate the best motives of American life."

The Boston *Herald* (April 23) says:

"It is not a long time since the several Protestant sects have been sufficiently of one spirit to work in common friendliness without hostile rivalry. That they have reached this stage is a happy augury of efficiency of service without waste. There are now about 350 organized missionary societies of the Protestant churches of the world, and a large number of them are represented in this conference by officers, delegates, and missionaries. Statistics published in the almanac of the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions for the current year, representing the work of 240 societies, give totals of 5,217 missionary stations, with 13,586 out-stations. To serve these, 12,646 missionaries are sustained, nearly equally divided between males and females. Under these, as assistants, are laboring 61,897 converted natives. The total number of church communicants of these missions is given as 1,585,124, and the income of the societies sustaining the missions is $15,560,693."

The Cleveland *Leader* (April 22) refers to the influence of missions upon national and political progress:

"The missions are advance stations of Western civilization. They may alter the destiny of empires and the map of the world. But above all such elements in the work of missionary societies stand their lofty ideals, lessons of altruism and humanity, of faith and earnestness in the service of a spiritual master, which are of constant and immense value to the countries that furnish the missionaries and support the missions."

The St. Paul *Pioneer Press* (April 21) touches on the same point:

"As to the attitude of the secular Christian world toward foreign missions, it has wonderfully changed since Sydney Smith had his fling at Carey as a 'consecrated cobbler,' and since Dickens burlesqued the home sympathizer with missions in his picture of Mrs. Jellyby and Borrioboola-Gha. The world has learned that the mission work is one of the most powerful auxiliaries to the spread of modern civilization. Governments have found in the missionaries the most eager and serviceable agents in the establishment of law and order among savage and barbarous peoples."

The Indianapolis *Journal* (April 22) quotes from a recent address of Colonel Charles Denby, for many years United States minister to China. Colonel Denby said:

"I made a study of missionary work in China. I took a man-of-war and visited almost every open port in the empire. I went first to Hongkong, then successively to Canton, Swatow, Amoy, Fou-Chow, Ningpo, Shanghai, and up the Yangtze to Chin-Kiang, Nanking, Kiu-Kiang, Wuhu, Wu-Chang, and Hankow. Afterward I visited Cheefoo and the highest open port, Neuchwang in Manchuria, Takud and Tien-Tsin, and the island of Formosa. I lived at Peking and knew that city. At each one of these places I visited and inspected every missionary station. At the schools the scholars were arrayed before me and examined. I went through the missionary hospitals. I attended synods and church services. I saw the missionaries in their homes. I saw them all, Catholic and Protestant, and I have the same opinion of them all. They are all doing good work; they merit all the support that philanthropy can give them. I do not stint my commendation or halt or stammer about work that ought to be done at home instead of abroad. I make no comparisons. I unqualifiedly, and in the strongest language that tongue can utter, give to these men and women who are living and dying in China and in the far East my full and unadulterated commendation."

The Chicago *Tribune* (April 24) says:

"There is no need of any encomium upon the missionaries themselves, all men of high ideals and character, and many of them famous for their noble works. A meeting and interchange of ideas among 2,000 such men from all quarters of the globe can not fail to have good results. Taken in connection with the wider movement seen in Chicago during the World's Fair, and still manifest in events like the interracial services held last Sunday in a suburb of this city and in New York, the Ecumenical Missionary Conference is just cause for optimistic comment among Christians."

A writer in the New York *Sun* (April 26), signing himself

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"Anglican," complains that the present conference "is in no sense ecumenical so far as Christian missions are concerned." He writes as follows:

"There is not a single representative present of the Roman Catholic Church or of any of the great Eastern churches. There is not a single representative present of the venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, which has on its rolls the names of men like John Coleridge Patteson, 'the martyr bishop of Melanesia.' There is not a single representative from the English bench of bishops, a church which has enrolled on its missionary banners the names of men like Henry Martyn, of India; Samuel Marsden, the Apostle of New Zealand; Selwyn, the great missionary bishop of the Southern Seas, and Joseph Wollf, the pioneer missionary in Central Asia. Nor is there a single representative of those university missions of Oxford and Cambridge, which have recently given a bishop to Madras and another to Lahore, and have numbered among their missionaries Bishop Mackenzie, of Africa. These so-called ecumenical conferences assemble from time to time and ignore completely the work of the venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, which 200 years ago gave the first impetus to missionary enterprise, which opened its stations in India in 1818, South Africa in 1820, New Zealand in 1839, Borneo in 1849, and has flourishing missions in China, in Japan, and in the islands of the South Sea."

PRESENT STATUS OF THE "OLD CATHOLIC MOVEMENT."

WHEN, in 1870, after the proclamation of the dogma of Papal Infallibility by the Vatican Council, Professors Döllinger, Friedrich, Reinkens, and other theologians withdrew from communion with the Roman See, and the body known as the "Old Catholic," or, more properly, the "Christian Catholic" church, was formed, it was freely predicted that the new movement would not reach its majority. Indeed, it has been pronounced dead over and over again since that time. From two articles, however, in *The Anglican Church Magazine* (February, March), the Old Catholic movement appears to be in a fairly flourishing condition, and to be adding, though slowly, to its membership. Says the journal mentioned:

"Roughly speaking, its adherents number 500,000 souls. It is firmly established in Germany, Switzerland, Austria, Holland, Belgium, France, Italy, and the United States, and is accepted by both the Greek and Russian churches as a pure and lively branch of the Church Catholic. It is governed by six bishops, signatories of the Utrecht Convention, and three bishops-elect, who await the formalities of consecration. In Holland it reckons twenty-three parishes, with a theological seminary at Amersfoort; in Germany ninety-three parishes and associations, with a second theological seminary; in Switzerland fifty parishes, served by fifty-nine ecclesiastics, and with a third theological seminary; in Austria twenty-three parishes, and some fifteen thousand adherents; while Bishop Koslowski, in his Polish diocese of Chicago, rules forty thousand souls. A mass of subsidiary figures, from Italy, Bohemia, Illinois, etc., all bearing testimony to the steady progress of the movement, may be advantageously studied in the annual *Altkatholisches Volksblatt*, published at Bonn. The literary activity of the movement is represented by the excellent *Revue Internationale de Théologie*, appearing quarterly, and containing articles in German, French and English; by four periodicals in Germany, three in Switzerland, two in Italy, one in Holland, one in France and one in Chicago. . . . . .

"The Catholic Reformed Church of Italy consists of two groups, one of which has elected Count Campello as its bishop, the other Don Paolo Miraglia, the latter with Piacenza as center. Italy is thus placed on the same footing as Austria, where the congregations have long been recognized as forming part of the Old Catholic communion with their bishop-elect awaiting consecration at the requirement of the state that a fixed endowment shall first be secured to the See. Under Count Campello there are parishes at Arrone, Umbria, with a mission at Terni, at Dovadola, Milan, Papigno (with one mission)."

The Old Catholic body differs from the Roman Catholic Church chiefly in its rejection of the dogma of Papal Infallibility, in its use of the vernacular in the liturgy, and in rejecting compulsory auricular confession and the authority of the councils of the Western church since the date of the separation of the Greek and Latin churches.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CRITICISMS OF BISHOP POTTER'S PHILIPPINE REPORT.

AMONG the many Roman Catholic replies to Bishop Potter's recent report on religious conditions in the Philippines (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, April 14), that of the Rev. Joseph M. Alque, S.J., director of the observatory in Manila, is the most authoritative and definite. Father Alque, who is just at present in this country on an important scientific mission, writes in part as follows to the New York *Sun* (April 5), referring first to Bishop Potter's charge that the friars had robbed the Filipino natives:

"The statements on which this charge is based are so erroneous that, in justice to the bishop and his companion and to the Episcopalian body, which he in some measure represents, as well as to the American people at large, I deem it important to make the following true statement about the taxes or fees for priestly ministrations in the Philippines, which Bishop Potter has been misled to represent as excessive.

"In the first place, it will be well to note that Bishop Potter spent a very short while in Manila, three or four days, and it is a matter of fact that the most serious Philippine people scarcely paid attention to his visit. Besides, the conditions of the war did not give him the best chances for obtaining exhaustive information about places outside of Manila. This may explain and partly excuse the incorrectness of his assertions, a few of which I will quote and examine in the order in which they stand in his report.

"'Her religious orders, except, perhaps, the Jesuits, have robbed the people, wrung from them their lands, and taxed the administration of sacraments and ordinances of religion with a scale of exactions and impositions at once scandalous and outrageous.' It would be a curious thing to inquire from Bishop Potter what is the exact meaning of this 'perhaps,' because it is well known in the Philippine Islands that the Jesuits had neither parishes nor properties in the northern islands, and in the southern islands, where the Jesuit missions are, the people clearly state that neither money nor property has been taken from them by the missionaries, as authentically proved by an important document I possess, signed by General Bates, United States army, on the 27th of last December, who took the southern ports of Mindanao Island."

As to some of the bishop's other statements, particularly as to ecclesiastical fees and to concubinage, the charges are so grave, says Father Alque, that they should be substantiated by adequate testimony. He continues:

"'No marriage, *e.g.*, can be celebrated by a priest of the Roman obedience without (*a*) a certificate from both parties of baptism; (*b*) of confirmation; (*c*) of a confession to a priest immediately preceding the marriage; as well as a certificate of marriage, all of which must be severally and separately paid for, and for which the charge is in each case from $5 to $8.' The first (*a*) is an ecclesiastical rule in force among Catholics everywhere; the second (*b*), as a rule, is not required in the Philippine Islands; with regard to the last, (*c*) the confession required before matrimony need not be made immediately before it. If a certificate be required in this case, it is only to assure the parish priest that the parties contracting marriage have prepared for the sacrament worthily. As for a certificate of marriage, that is nothing but the marriage license.

"Now, the bishop's main point is to prove that the religious orders have robbed the people. But if the people pay the neces sary charges for these certificates willingly, how can he call it robbery? It is not clear from the bishop's words whether the charge in each case be from $5 to $8 for all the certificates to-

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gether, or for each certificate for each party, which would make quite a difference; nor is it clear whether the $5 to $8 is estimated in Mexican money (the usual standard in Manila) or our own. But it is not worth while disputing this point, because the fact is that the fees for marriages in the diocese of Manila and everywhere else in the Philippine Islands are by no means so high as Bishop Potter asserts. The fees for marriage among native Indians, or of Indian with native, amount to $1.75; among mestizos, $3.25; among white people, about $4. For poor people there is no tax at all, as I can show by innumerable instances.

"'Charges are fixed by the archbishop, who, it is understood, divides their proceeds with the clergy who collect them.' It is, indeed, very badly and maliciously 'understood,' because the true taxes are divided, not among the archbishop and the clergy, but among the laymen servants of the church who help in the administration of sacraments—for instance, the sacristan, the altar boys, the men in charge of the bells, etc.; and the remainder, if anything is left, belongs to the church treasury. I said 'if anything is left,' because I had to act myself as parish priest in the Ermita parish church of Manila during the blockade, because there was no other priest there, and it is a fact that at that time and up to the present the true taxes are insisted upon in so few cases that the laymen in charge of the church do not receive enough to live upon, and must be fed by the parish priest."

Father Alque denies that "thousands of people are living in a state of concubinage" in the Philippines. He admits that some cases exist, but a comparison of the illegitimate birth-rate in Manila will probably not compare unfavorably with, for instance, that of Calvinistic Scotland, where the official commissioners of the British Government on illegitimacy, after searching investigations, reported with grim humor that in their opinion the two points in which the Scotch were strongest were in "expounding of Scripture and in fornication." As for the real causes of this revolt against Spain, Father Alque says that they are complicated, just as are the causes of the revolt against the United States:

"Bishop Potter has no right to say that the cause of the outbreak of the natives against Spain was the taxation imposed by the religious orders or friars in the administration of the sacraments. The reason is plain and evident. Many of the parishes are administered by the natives, who are themselves priests; for instance, the cathedral of Manila, Mariquina, San Roque of Cavite, Quiajio, in Manila, Albay, the most important town in southeastern Luzon, all the parishes on the western coast of the island of Leyte, and many others which it would take too long to mention. Now, in all these parishes the same ecclesiastical law as to taxes was enforced by these secular priests, and it is a matter of history that nobody objected to it. Therefore, nobody can honestly say that the cause of the rebellion of the natives against Spain was the requiring of the true taxes in the administration of sacraments."

The Catholic News, commenting on this letter, says:

"Father Alque's comments on Bishop Potter's statements prove how unreliable they are. And this exposure of the untrustworthiness of the usual Protestant testimony about religious conditions in the Philippines should make the American people careful not to accept as truth what enemies of the Catholic Church say regarding the state of affairs in a land where they have spent only a few days. No one, not even a man of Bishop Potter's fertile imagination, can learn the truth in so short a time."

The Ave Maria says:

"If by some accident Bishop Potter, the sectarian dignitary of Gotham, were to appear in public in an unclerical collar, we feel sure he would never cease to bewail his negligence, or to fear that strangers might have thought he was not a bishop. But this considerably reverend man seems to have had no scruple about spreading evil reports against Catholic missionaries on his return from the Philippines. His stay was limited to a few days passed quietly at Manila. He repeated the usual accusations against the friars, and added a few more. . . . . Either one of the two things: Bishop Potter prevaricated or himself has been imposed upon. However, his duty in the matter is perfectly plain. Any honest man—any gentleman—could tell him what to do, and would urge him to do it with as little delay as possible.

"After the bishop has withdrawn his false charges and expressed regret for making them, we advise him to retire to his study and read and ponder what the president of Berea College, down in Kentucky, had to say last month about a large class of the Protestant natives of that State—their illiteracy, cruelty, vindictiveness, etc. If the bishop and the Rev. Percy S. Grant do this, they will probably regret that their communication to the Joint Commission on the Increased Responsibilities of the Protestant Episcopal Church ever found its way into print."

The Pilot (Rom. Cath.) says:

"Might not Bishop Potter have done a little missionary work on the question of marriage and divorce among his own flock in New York, before he set out to investigate at long range and by rapid transit the moral conditions in the Philippines? How about the Sloane-Belmont nuptials and 'the increased responsibilities of the church'?"

WILL ENGLAND BECOME ROMAN CATHOLIC?

WHETHER England is or is not likely to pass into the control of the Roman Catholic Church has been a subject discussed of late by a number of writers, who see in such an outcome nothing but ruin and desolation. They refer to history, and lay stress upon the powerful but narrowing influences which they allege the papacy has had on human progress; they call attention to recent events in France for which they blame Catholicism, and they exhort England to meet the danger, and crush it before all effort is too late. In an article in *The National Review* (February), Rev. Robert F. Horton, chairman of the London Congregational Union, writes from a strongly anti-Roman point of view. He sees in the *affaire Dreyfus* the direct result of Roman Catholic initiative. To him the clerical press in France is an abettor of injustice and is doing its best to drag a nation downward, as it has, he says, dragged down Spain and Italy. "Those generals of the staff," he writes, "who at Rennes elicited a cry of horror from the whole civilized world by their unblushing mendacity and their vindictive determination to hound an innocent man to destruction, were the first-fruits of a deliberate plan, formed by the Vatican Council of 1870, to capture the armies of Europe in the interests of the papal domination."

Such a state of affairs may, he thinks, yet be paralleled in England, where already Roman Catholicism is gaining headway among certain classes. Dr. Horton's views of English Roman Catholicism are not flattering:

"Last September I pointed out in *The Times* that the Roman Church could not be relied on as a force of social reform, because 25 per cent. of the persons in our prisons are Roman Catholics. Roman Catholics are about one in sixteen of our population, but they contribute one in four to our criminals. I might also have mentioned from the Fortieth Report of the Reformatory and Industrial Schools of Great Britain (1896) the striking fact of the greater proportion of relapses into crime from the Roman Catholic than from the Protestant Reformatories in Liverpool (p. 54), and the glimpse into a Roman Catholic population which is given there. In fact, it is the most appalling picture of vice, drunkenness, and mendicancy in thirty-three Roman Catholic homes that the imagination of Hogarth could conceive. . . . . .

"It was a shrewd remark of Adam Smith that 'the constitution of the Church of Rome may be considered the most formidable combination that was ever formed against the authority and security of civil government, as well as against the liberty, reason, and happiness of mankind,' for in his day the Catholic countries still stood with all the appearance of their immemorial prestige. But after the lapse of a century the flag of progress and liberty has passed over entirely to the Protestant countries, and there is not a Catholic state which can boast civil security or progressive liberty."

The advance of the Jesuit party has been the advance of

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equivocation, says the writer; the moral temperament of Roman Catholicism is not, in Dr. Horton's opinion, a wholesome one, nor in harmony with that of Englishmen:

"I am driven to the conclusion that the standard of truth among Catholics is not the same as our own. They will hold back the truth (*suppressio veri*); they will imply what is not true (*suggestio falsi*); they will flatly deny and calmly assert, in defiance of facts, without any twinge of conscience. A liar in a Protestant country knows he is a liar, and is ashamed of it. Catholics equivocate, conceal, mislead, and yet are persuaded that they are not lying at all. . . . . .

"They explain, at a stroke, why the marriage vows are so often broken in Catholic countries, and why witnesses in the trial at Rennes so unblushingly foreswore themselves. This right to withhold truth and to declare you do not know what you do know without lying, when it is left to the conscience to settle to whom truth is due or not, obviously lays the way open for dissembling and deceit."

Mr. Richard Bagehot, a Roman Catholic, discussed recently, in an article from which we quoted, the question, "Will England become Roman Catholic?" and the answer was an emphatic "*Never*." But Dr. Horton disagrees with this verdict, and gives the following reasons for his belief:

"1. The prodigious growth of conventual establishments in this country.

"2. The training of Protestant children in Catholic schools.

"3. The methods which Catholic ethics permit the propagandists to use in making proselytes, on the one hand presenting Catholicism under a guise of Protestant truth, and on the other hand extending Catholic indulgence to some of our worst sins.

"4. The apostolate of the press.

"5. The persecution maintained by the Catholic press."

As for the Roman Catholic press, all the leading English papers are more or less under its influence:

"Let the curious closely observe one of the dailies; I will not be invidious by suggesting names. Notice the strange prominence given to everything that is going on in the Catholic community; observe the careful suppression of any meeting or utterance in the Protestant interest. Notice, tho this requires more pains, how frequently a sentence even of a prominent speaker, reflecting on the Roman Church, is quietly dropped out. Notice, also, how all these marks of the Catholic influence on the press are withdrawn for the time whenever public opinion is excited against Romanism, as in the days of the Rennes trial, and how the same hand appears as soon as excitement is allayed. Let any one, I say, watch a paper, and however astonished he, and even the editor of the paper himself, may be, he will be left in no doubt concerning the immense and practical hold which the Jesuit has gained over the English press."

IMPORTANCE OF THE INSTITUTIONAL CHURCH.

"PROTESTANTISM has become thoroughly alarmed at the drift of wage-earners from her churches." Such is the assertion made by Frederick Stanley Root in one of a series of articles which he has been writing on "The Modern Church" (New York *Evening Post*). This observation, in one form or other, is reechoed in many journals, both secular and religious, and is evidently arousing some very careful consideration on the part of various church leaders. One cause of this alleged "drift of wage-earners," it is thought, is the gradual removal of Protestant churches from the poorer and more congested districts of the large cities. This "up-town movement," as it is called in New York, is by no means confined to this city. Thus *The Interior* (Presby., Chicago) describes the situation in that city as follows:

"All the churches are gone in Chicago from the region between the river and we may say a line two miles south. Fire has recently wiped out the fine old Second Church, and we suppose it may not be rebuilt on the old site. The Second has already moved twice, farther and farther away from the location where it was first planted. But there is a dense population in this district. The many fine hotels are full, and the lodging-houses are crowded."

The same tendency is visible, and has been for years, in Brooklyn. Referring to the recent determination of a strong minority in the Greenwood Avenue Baptist Church, of that city, to remain in their old field of work and organize a new church, with the Rev. Dr. H. Allen Tupper as pastor, *The Eagle*, of that city, says:

"The well-to-do professional and business men and their families are those who fill the Protestant Church. The workingmen have been growing out of sympathy with it for many years. We do not care to say that the Protestant Church has been growing out of sympathy with them, for such things as the determination of the minority of the Greenwood Church to remain on the old field and the abandonment by the Rev. Edward Judson a few years ago of a pleasant and agreeable pastorate in Orange, to work among the poor south of Washington Square in Manhattan, prove that there are Protestants who still believe that the lowly should have the Gospel preached to them."

Among the remedies discussed for this growing breach in the cities between the churches and the masses, the endowed Institutional Church seems to give most hope. "If the wealthy men who have made their 'piles' in these [crowded] sections," observes *Unity* (Unit., Chicago), "would but leave behind them a small proportion of that increment which they could not have earned without the help of that locality, there would be fewer church-abandoned territories in our great cities."

Mr. Root, whom we have already quoted, thinks that the Institutional Church is spreading in every quarter like a light against a darkening sky. The church which refuses, in the next twenty years, to cherish the institutional conception of Christ's work will be, he thinks, doomed to extinction. He continues as follows:

"The stress will be laid on a conception of religion which verily does the service of God in teaching how to make good bread in the cooking-school no less than in the teaching of the ethical content of the Gospel from the pulpit. The church of the past taught, 'Save your soul by dogma'; the institutional church will teach that he who seeks to save his soul by dogma leans on a broken reed. That church will say: 'Look! Here are fields white to harvest. Men suffer hunger, thirst, cry aloud in bitterness from the depths of crushing environment, lift their pale, wan faces to the brazen sky of social selfishness to discern one quivering rift of tenderness. Get hold of these men hand to hand, heart to heart, in the red, warm glow of real fraternity, and you shall save your soul by the self-revelation of its vastly nobler capabilities when enlisted in the work of the divine uplift of humanity.' The doctrine that a man must be urged to save his soul because of a personal and selfish fear that he may be lost, whatever the fate of others, is a dogma so abhorrent to the spirit of true religion that one is amazed to find it still prevalent in theology. And the broader conception of life and duty, as voiced by the enlargement of the office and work of the church, not only puts the quietus upon the wretched perversion of religion, but also awakens a glorious hope for the future of Christianity."

Already there has been formed "The Open and Institutional Church League," consisting of representatives of such churches in several Eastern cities. *The Interior* gives the following account of the organization:

"The league makes no account of denominational differences, its members cooperating for 'fellowship in common service.' It seeks to 'render service through the press, the pulpit, and personal activities, that will assist in bringing believers, of every name, to a deepened consciousness that the churches should be more filled and moved by a Christ-ministering love that will make them the center of redemptive influences, within the life of the communities in which they stand, on all days and on every side. In this service our unity in Christ brings us into close and effective relations, where we can take counsel together and both encourage and aid plans of cooperation and federation that give promise of great and important service at the present time in advancing the interests of the kingdom of God.'"

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

BOER TREATMENT OF THE BLACKS.

EVEN among the partizans of the Boers there are those who openly deplore and condemn the treatment given by the latter to the blacks. While the denial is stoutly made by such authorities as J. A. Hobson, James Bryce, and Fred. C. Selous that the treatment the blacks receive from the "Uitlanders" in Johannesburg, Rhodesia, and Kimberley is much if any better than that received from the Boers, yet two wrongs do not make a right, and Olive Schreiner's pictures of brutality, in "Trooper Peter Halket," lose none of their power from the fact that her sympathies are with the two republics in the present war.

A Frenchman who has lived many years in South Africa, M. Villerais, breasts the tide of public opinion in France by publishing an article in the *Bibliothèque Universelle et Revue Suisse* in which he condemns in strong terms the attitude of the Boers toward the indigenes. He professes to derive from public records and documents all the information he sets forth. He writes:

"The constitution of the Transvaal declares that there can not exist or be admitted any equality in church or state between whites and those who have among their ancestors, even the fourth generation, one who was not white.

"On August, 26, 1898, the Volksraad rejected a motion to release native pastors and teachers from wearing on their arm a metal badge (which the native dwellers in cities must carry) to show that they are in the service of a white man; in default of which the black is imprisoned for vagabondage.

"The black has no legal rights. The magistrate is at liberty to admit or reject the complaint or testimony of a native as he sees best. This explains why, in the month of June last, *à propos* of a discussion upon a law on the deprivation of civil rights, the attorney-general spoke thus of the murder of a black: 'Not every sentence for murder is necessarily degrading. Supposing, for instance, a man is condemned to prison for six months for having beaten his native servant to death, it is evident on the fact of it that that would be no reason for depriving him of his rights as a citizen and voter.'

"The black can neither rent nor own land. At his good pleasure the Boer allows the native to live in a corner of his farm, in return for which the native must render such service as his master demands.

"As, in order to escape such servitude, the blacks crowd to the mines and missions, the 'plakkerswet' was adopted. This law limits to five the number of native families allowed on the same estate or holding. The Pretoria *Press* (September 30, 1899) reported a meeting of the Volksraad, at which energetic execution of this law was demanded.

"The natives who do not work in mines and who are not apprenticed to Boers are confined on lands from which they can at any time be expelled after three months' warning."

The Boer, we are told, who owns no farm pays but $2 a year tax; the owner of a farm, but 90 cents; whereas the black who can be nothing but a laborer is taxed $13. Last year the natives of certain districts were called upon to pay $50 a head—the taxes of the current year, as well as for preceding famine years during which it had not been possible to squeeze anything out of them. M. Villerais continues:

"The state commissioners who receive salaries varying from $1,500 to $2,000, plus 5 per cent. of the taxes taken by them, do a flourishing business. Their *modus operandi* is as follows: 'When a black can not pay his tax, he is sent to work in the mines. Recently a band of 400 such was conducted by the police to Johannesburg. Now the companies which are short of help pay from £1 to £2 per head to the recruiter who brings them workmen. The commissioner acts as recruiting sergeant, and pockets the bonus. During the session of September 25, 1899, a member of the Volksraad declared that he was acquainted with a commissioner who made $50,000 a year in this way!

"When a semi-independent tribe, pushed to the wall, refuses to pay, it is attacked, its villages burned, and harvest and cattle carried off; the men of the tribe being shared among the 'braves' who made the campaign, whom they must serve for five years without payment. If they show any signs of thinking of flight, they are killed without mercy. This was done in 1894 in the south of Zoutpansberg, and in 1898 in the north of that district."

M. Villarais concludes:

"Such is the legislation and such has been the practise of the Boers. There is but one name for such a *régime*—feudalism. The comparison is perfect. The owners of the land are the lords; the blacks are serfs attached to the soil, not allowed to hold land; taxable and exposed to forced labor at the whim of their masters. The commissioners are the bailiffs who used to oppress and crush the people in the name of the sovereign."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

INTERNATIONAL INTEREST IN OUR COMING ELECTIONS.

THE beginning of our presidential campaign is watched abroad with as much interest as in 1896; but for very different reasons. While the "battle of the standards" was then noticed chiefly in business circles, the coming election receives widespread attention as likely to have an important bearing on international politics. Throughout Europe the pro-British sentiment of our present Administration is regarded as indisputable, and those who see in this a disturbing factor sympathize with the Democrats. In England the impression seems to be gaining ground that the sympathies of a numerical majority in the United States are not with Great Britain. *The St. James's Gazette* (London) says:

"Of what is meant by a presidential election we understand over here very little. We read with pleasure the sane criticisms of educated Americans in the magazines, and imagine that in the United States, as in England, these are the voices to which the nation listens. But it in no sense represents the opinions of the vast majority of the American nation—that is to say, of the American voters. The majority of the thinkers of the American nation do not find their *métier* in politics. But the tail-twister does, and the better knot he manages to tie the more loudly his hearers applaud his ingenuity. In the state of mind induced by the fever of an election much is said which in saner moments would be regretted. But it is sometimes the scum on the surface which shows the character of the current beneath; and that this current shall not be diverted from its present fairly safe channels must be the task, during the next few months, not only of British diplomatists, but of all British citizens who know the American people."

The Spectator remarks that "by a rather odd series of circumstances it happens that the pivot of the next election will be the relations of the United States to England," and it feels sorry for President McKinley, who is placed in rather a difficult position. It asserts that Lord Salisbury assisted him "when the whole continent of Europe was anxious to spring at his throat," and says further:

"He does not want to irritate the Irish, the Germans, who for some unknown reason are for the moment anti-English, or those among the Catholics who share the continental impression that if England were weaker the papacy would be indefinitely stronger—an impression much more strongly operative in the politics of the hour than is as yet fully perceived. . . . We must, however, possess our souls in patience and receive American censure with the dogged stolidity with which we receive censure from the remainder of the world. The electoral campaign will come to an end, and with it most of the attacks upon Great Britain. The better opinion of the United States, including, we believe, a considerable majority of their population, is, upon the whole, friendly to us, aware that this war is at worst only one of the inevitable wars between clashing civilizations encamped on the same ground, and fully convinced that all the world over, and especially in Asia, British and American interests are the same."

The Saturday Review thinks that the "correctness of Presi-

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dent McKinley's attitude regarding South Africa depends entirely not on his sentiments, but on the success of Lord Roberts."

The Speaker is firmly convinced that the Republicans mean to win on the "prosperity" cry. It says:

"The Republican Party is the party of organized capital, concentrated in a way unknown before in the annals of the world, and administered with great sagacity and ruthless energy. Such a party is, on the face of it, suspected by all who are not inside the combinations it represents—*i.e.*, by nine out of ten of the people. Hence it must raise a cry which will attract these, and which will endeavor to bind up popular interests with the interests of millionaires. Now it is obvious that Senator Hanna, who admittedly 'runs' Mr. McKinley, and who lifted him from a country store to sit among princes, has his cry ready and will use it with effect among all persons who are timid, thoughtless, and either politically indifferent or irrationally attached to Mr. Hanna's party. That cry will be 'national prosperity!' . . . the people will, of course, not be told that this prosperity began before the Spanish war; they will not be told that the enormous output of iron and steel would have taken place if the Philippines had never been heard of; they will not be told that all this prosperity is due to the magnificent internal resources of the United States, *plus* the intelligence and energy of the people. They will be so played upon by artful campaign orators that they will easily connect in their minds the production of pig iron and steel rails with Dewey's destruction of the Spanish fleet, and so the vote for a continuance of prosperity will be construed into a vote for the furtherance of Mr. McKinley's jingoism."

Canadian opinion as regards the effect of the Boer war upon our elections may be summarized by a remark in the Toronto *Telegram*, which says:

"American sympathy for the Boers will not get outside the platforms of the Republican or Democratic parties, and the stump speeches of the orators of one or both sides. . . . 'Moral support' will do the Boer government very little good. There is still a strong probability that Lord Roberts will have so far completed his work before the conventions meet that the Boers will have ceased to be objects of interest to patriotic Americans."

On the continent of Europe the prevalent opinion is that sympathy with the Boer cause is founded upon American patriotic sentiment, and, therefore, much stronger than most Englishmen are willing to admit. The *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels) says:

"The British cabinet all along hoped to reap some advantages from the extinction of Spain as a colonial power. All these expectations were in vain. The United States never thought of England when she annexed the Philippines, and Mr. Chamberlain's imprudent 'alliance' speech was greeted with hearty laughter. . . . The Americans notice certain analogies between the struggle carried on by the Afrikanders and their own fight for liberty against the same power. The Democrats are not slow in making use of this, and though international complications may not follow, the South African war is certain to influence the elections."

The *Temps* (Paris) admits that many Americans of English descent retain a filial affection for the mother country; but it also credits these men with a sense of justice too strong for blind support of England in the present war. In common with continental papers, the *Temps* believes that the American people to-day do not credit the story that European powers were prevented by Great Britain from interfering in the Spanish-American war, as not the slightest proof of this assertion was ever offered. The *Handelsblad* (Amsterdam) says:

"The earnest protests of conscientious Republicans warn McKinley that he has made mistakes, and that Bryan's chances are far from hopeless. England's unjust war reduces McKinley's chances, and his planned alliance with England is far from being popular. He sees the coming danger, and for some weeks he has shown greater sympathy with the republics which are fighting for their lives. He has been warned by his friends that his reelection is impossible if he supports the oppressor. There is no doubt of it: the South African war may arouse such passion in the United States that McKinley and the advocates of an Anglo-Saxon alliance will be removed from power."

The *Journal* (Paris) says:

"The influence of such men as Webster Davis must not be underrated. Already it is feared in London that, considering the coming election campaign, the McKinley cabinet will be forced to intervene in the South African war. In such a case, the United States would have the support of all or most European powers. It is not improbable that the President will be forced to give up his unpopular pro-British attitude."

On the other hand, it is thought that McKinley has little to fear if he strikes the right chord in his foreign policy. The *Deutsche Warte* says:

"Mr. McKinley's reelection may be regarded as pretty certain, unless the South African question and his leaning toward Chamberlain's policy of brutal force fill the sails of the Democratic party. 'Algerism' has been forgotten long since, and the majority of the American people undoubtedly are for the retention of the Philippines. Considering the headway which the Republicans have made in the state elections, it may be assumed that they will obtain as many votes as in 1896."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ADVANCE OF BRITISH TROOPS THROUGH PORTUGUESE TERRITORY.

MUCH satisfaction has been expressed in England with the fact that Portugal has consented to permit the landing of British troops at Beira, ostensibly for the purpose of "maintaining order" in Rhodesia, but in reality, it is charged, to attack the Boers in the rear. Continental critics declare that this is an open breach of neutrality on the part of Portugal, as the treaty upon which the privilege now conferred upon England is based makes no mention of such a contingency as the transporting of an armed force through Portuguese territory. Some English Liberal papers advise caution in using the privilege granted their government. *The Westminster Gazette* says:

"The Government must, of course, decide for themselves how far it is judicious to make use of the Beira route, even though a good formal case can be made out for so doing. It is not desirable to risk complications for the sake of a trifling advantage, as we risked them in the case of the *Bundesrath*. But, assuming the coast to be clear, we can only be thankful for our part, and we should have thought Europe would be thankful, too, that any steps should be taken to shorten the conflict. The end is inevitable, whether it comes sooner or later, and the best we can hope is to compel surrender by strategy rather than by killing. An advance on the Transvaal from the north as well as from the south and west ought to contribute to this end."

Many English papers assert that a strong force is needed in Rhodesia to intercept the "international sweepings" coming from various countries to join the Boer forces. *The Outlook* (London) says:

"In pursuance of his desire to 'stagger humanity,' Mr. Kruger and his lieutenant, Dr. Leyds, have been importing into the Transvaal these many months past some three hundred head a week of the riff-raff of Europe—men at odds with the world and its settled order. When the war is over, these, to the number of some thousands, with not a few Boers, who like President Steyn have by their deeds forfeited the consideration of all decent men, may be expected to attempt to seek asylum in the vast empty regions to the north, where the Chartered Company have been laboring to plant an industrial civilization. If this work is not to be undone, if Rhodesia is not to be turned into an Alsatia, some strong-handed sentinel must be stationed at the drifts of the Limpopo to cry 'Halt!' to the lawless hordes who will presently try to pass that way. . . . Portugal suffers from a Republican opposition which is pleased to be virulently anti-British; yet the Portuguese would do well to remember that if they have a parliamentary arena of their own in which to disport themselves

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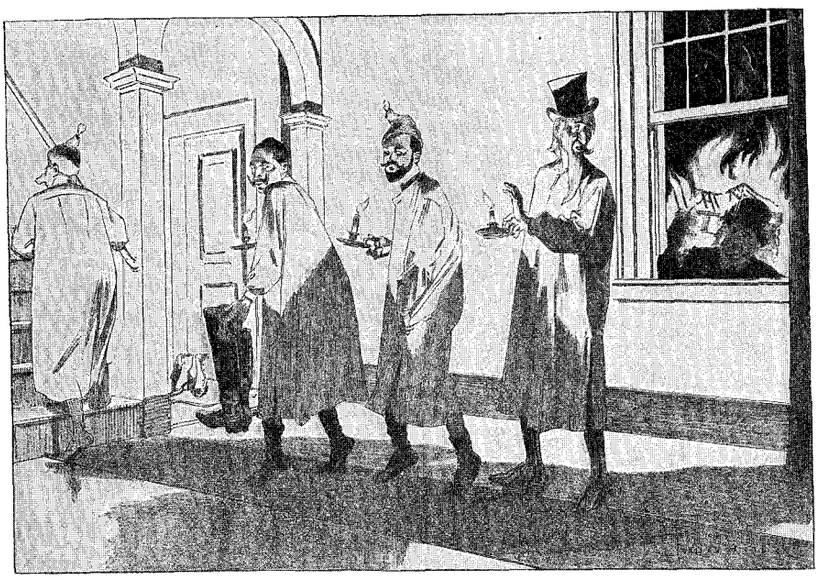
it is solely owing to these treaties and to the protection of England which they enjoy thereunder."

Portugal's action has aroused intense indignation in Russia. The leading papers suggest an international protest, if not active intervention, to stop the alleged outrage. It is denounced as a wanton disregard of the law of nations, a dangerous precedent which may plague the leading continental powers hereafter. Portugal is not blamed. She is believed to have yielded to threats of coercion; but for the British Government there is held to be no excuse and no extenuation.

The St. Petersburg *Novoye Vremya* has this to say:

"It should not be forgotten that the alleged treaties under which the right is conceded were intended to afford protection of the territory from the savage native tribes. The curbing and control of the Matabeles and Bechuanese was necessary to the peace of the neighboring Portuguese colonial possessions; hence Portugal's consent to the movement of British troops through them. But matters have now assumed a totally different turn. The British troops are to be used in operations against a civilized nation at war with England, and for this reason Portugal's action constitutes a violation of neutrality. No government can enter into obligations that are directly opposed to international law, illuminated by a whole series of treaties.

"In the present instance Europe has not only a moral right, but a legal one, to *impose a veto* on Portugal's concession. If this is not done, the civilized world will commit a crime against the South African Republic."



THE POLICY OF NON-INTERFERENCE.
—*Amsterdammer.*

The *Novoye Vremya* is bitterly anti-British, but the same view is even more strongly expressed by the liberal *Novósti*, an admirer of British civilization. It says:

"How is this arbitrary act to be accounted for? Evidently they have reached the conclusion in London that, no matter what gross injustice is done to the Transvaal and Orange Free State, the European powers will remain passive and will not dare to interfere. But such overconfidence is not always justified by the event. England may depend upon neutralities being maintained so long as she herself respects the rights of neutrals. When she ventures to depart from the law of nations, all governments will have the right to change their attitudes in view of the new condition of affairs. . . . . .

"A new element of impudent assertion of brute force has been imparted into the situation against which all Europe must protest. Does England wish to forfeit entirely the respect of the enlightened world? Has she lost sight of the fact that the elementary rules of international law are as binding upon her as upon the Boers?"

In another editorial *Novosti* says: "If England is a member of the international union, she is *obliged* to abide by the law of nations, and great powers are *obliged* to call her to account for her violation of it."

The *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) declares that an explosion of popular discontent is not impossible in Portugal, where the people, impoverished by British financial manipulations, sympathize entirely with the Boers. The paper adds:

"Their sympathy, coupled with the unpopularity of the royal house, may lead to grave complications. That hated England should be allowed to attack the Boers through Portuguese territory may well influence Portuguese internal politics; but that will not help the Boers, and a protest on the part of the powers is not to be expected."

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* says:

"Even if Portugal fulfils the terms of an agreement with Great Britain, she gives up her neutrality as far as the Boers are concerned. The whole matter illustrates vividly the unfairness of British dealings. What would England have said if Portugal had construed her treaties with the Transvaal in such a way that war material could be imported *via* Delogoa Bay?"

The *Epoca* (Madrid) deplores the fact that "Portugal is thus forced to assist in the destruction of a civilized and Christian people," but recognizes that the little country is powerless. Beyond a platonic protest on the part of the French shareholders of the Beira railroad, nothing will be placed in the way of the British. The march of British troops from Beira is, however, of little importance from a military point of view. The northern parts of the Transvaal offer excellent positions to the defenders. The climate is not very good, and tho sober, hardened Boers, whose health is insured by simple fare, are in no danger during the approaching winter season, the British soldiers will find the march anything but pleasant.

The difficulties of the march are described in the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna):

"It was intended last year to convert the Salisburg–Beira road from narrow gage to broad gage. How far this work has progressed is not certain. Finished it is not; hence delays are unavoidable. There was also a plan to connect Buluwayo with Salisbury, but this road is certainly not ready for use. For the relief of Mafeking the troops under Carrington will be of little use. An attack upon the northern frontier of Transvaal will also be extremely difficult. From Salisbury to that frontier is 300 miles in a straight line, from there to Pretoria another 300 miles. The difficulties of transport through this wild region will be enormous, except for a very small force. But the Boers can easily spare the few hundred men needed to stop the advance of only a few thousand British."

Hope is expressed in England that Portugal will regard any violation of her frontier on the part of the Boers as a declaration of war, and that this may lead to the use of Delagoa Bay by the British. *The Spectator* (London) says:

"It is stated that the Boers have sent a note to Portugal declaring that they consider the use of the Beira railway by our troops a hostile act on the part of Portugal. The Portuguese can, of course, if they like, treat this as a declaration of war. It might, indeed, from their point of view be wise for them to do so, as we

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should then, of course, be in active alliance with Portugal, and should be obliged to consider her claims in the final settlement. But tho it would be useful, no doubt, to move a column by the Delagoa Bay route, we are by no means anxious to see Portugal drawn into the war. The fewer elements to be considered in the final settlement the better, and we can manage to get to Pretoria quite well without using the Delagoa Bay railway."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AMERICA AND THE OPEN DOOR IN CHINA.

THE British journals express lively satisfaction with the policy of the "open door" as set forth in the correspondence between the United States Government and the governments of the great powers. The United States is welcomed as an ally in the work of developing China. "With American assistance we shall probably be able to accomplish the regeneration of China, which we would scarcely have done alone," remarks *The Daily Chronicle* (London). *The Times* says:

"The Government and people of the United States are to be congratulated upon the successful achievement of a considerable service to the world. The diplomatic correspondence between Mr. Hay and the powers interested in the future of China published yesterday at Washington shows that Mr. McKinley's Secretary of State has obtained a general assent from all the nations concerned to the policy of 'the open door.' The credit of having formulated that broad and just principle of international dealing in the Celestial empire belongs to this country. But the honor of winning for it the formal acceptance of Germany, France, Russia, Japan, and Italy has fallen to our kinsmen across the Atlantic. Nowhere out of the United States will this signal success of American diplomacy be welcomed so gladly as in this country."

It is clear, however, that many English papers hope for the cooperation of the United States in a somewhat aggressive policy. *The Daily Mail* holds that "the United States has pledged itself to take a leading part in the greatest task of the coming century, the reform of the Chinese empire." *The Morning Post* says:

"It will be the duty of the Foreign Office to realize clearly where our interest lies, to see what ventures should be left to themselves, and what supported, and to back up the pioneers whose efforts are really part and parcel of British expansion. The policy of spheres is held by many to be more or less a contradiction of this policy. The Americans, by the anxiety which underlies their new despatch, show that they share this view. It would, therefore, be well that while we should give spheres of interest the respect they deserve, we should go straight for our own interest, which is the obtaining from the Chinese Government of full rights and full freedom for our own enterprise wherever it shows itself able to acquire and control profitable undertakings. Our fear is that this great object may be neglected. The American protest, coming from a wideawake nation, shows how necessary it is that we should keep it always before our minds."

The Overland China Mail (Hongkong) complains that England is not aggressive enough in China, and that she seems content with trade. It adds:

"There are questions in the realm of higher politics, however, such as *points d'appui*, strategical frontiers, ice-free and ice-bound ports, spheres of concession and spheres of influence; and it is well not to forget this fact when referring to the presence of a British diplomat in Peking. Those who have the best opportunities of studying Sir Claude Macdonald's work close at hand are not satisfied with it. . . . We can only hope that as soon as Great Britain is free from her complications in South Africa her statesmen will adopt a radical change of policy toward China."

The Kobe *Herald* points to Russia as China's worst enemy, and declares that it is impossible to come to an amicable understanding with the Bear. It says further:

"The steady descent of the Muscovite toward the Persian Gulf and India on the one side, and toward Korea and North China on the other, is a distinct menace to the peace of the world, and all the assurances and protestations of Russian officers that their Government aims at nothing more than the preservation of an 'open door' are as misleading and futile as they are insincere and immoral."

Yet it is evident that the English residents of the far East do not welcome the appearance of the United States in that quarter as warmly as do Englishmen at home. *The Japan Gazette* (Yokohama), commenting upon the opinion of Mr. Barrett, formerly United States Minister to Siam, that "the United States is the paramount power of the Pacific," says:

"She [the United States] may be of the American coast portion; but Japan, Germany, and Great Britain all hold greater interests in the Japanese and Chinese waters, to say nothing of their interests in the Southern Pacific. . . . In alliance with Great Britain she may succeed in keeping 'the open door' and securing a certain commercial sphere of influence up the Yangtze River valley; but she can never hope for free trade, or even for commerce under the favored-nation clause, in those portions of China already actually occupied and dominated by the other powers; all of whom with the exception of Great Britain, are protectionists."

The Japan Mail asserts that the friendship of Japan for the United States "will be considerably chilled" by the restrictions enforced in American territory against Japanese immigration and coasting vessels, especially in Hawaii.

The *Tageblatt* (Berlin) points out that Germany wants nothing better than free trade, which she has granted in her own sphere of interest, and which is much safer in her keeping than with countries whose industry is declining. But the majority of German papers object to the appearance of other nations' ships for purposes of demonstration in Shantung. The *Post* (Berlin) says:

"There have been many rumors of combined action on the part of the powers for the purpose of protecting native Christians in China. For the present, this is unnecessary. It may be assumed that the Chinese Government is still able to keep order; and a combined naval demonstration would be more likely to arouse the temper of the Chinese than to allay it. No doubt the powers will interfere if necessary; but as yet no agreement on this point exists."

The *Weser Zeitung* (Bremen) says:

"It is very doubtful that Germany will permit the province of Shantung to be made the base for demonstrations on the part of other nations. Thus when recently the United States Government decided to send a war-ship to Kiau-Chau because American missionaries were threatened, the German Government informed the United States that a German port is not exactly the best place for a demonstration against Chinese authorities. As a consequence the port of Taku was chosen."

The French papers admit that free trade in China is manifestly to the advantage of France, and the step taken by the United States is heartily welcomed. It is doubted, however, that the United States aspires only to assist England in making another Egypt of what is left of China. On the other hand, it is admitted that the example of the United States may have a beneficial effect in allaying the suspicions of the other powers, as we have no established interests as yet, and may be trusted to mean what we say when our Government asks for free competition only. The *Journal des Débats* (Paris) expresses itself in the main as follows:

The "yellow" press of the United States, with their omnivorous and naive jingoism, have been responsible for much spilling of ink by the assertion that a mysterious intervention in China is intended. Luckily it is officially announced that the United States will not really indulge in the dangerous pastime of meddling with the delicate mechanism of far-Eastern equilibrium. In spite of the efforts of a certain power to make the United States her satellite, the Americans will be content with whatever practical advantages they can obtain. It must be admitted that Mr. Hay has been very successful, and that a real service has been rendered to all nations by defining the policy of the "open door." Quarrels will be averted, not precipitated thereby. It hits us in our weak spot, for we have a predilection for protectionism; but the action of the United States may compel us to follow the German example by making Kwang Chou Wan a free port like Kiau-Chau. As to the integrity of China, we certainly agree with the Americans. Our ally, Russia, seems to have got all she desired, and we are glad to see that the United States wish to preserve the rest for free competition, rather than let it fall into the hands of a single power, and that power England. Finally, we wish to point out that Mr. Chamberlain was quite right when he spoke of "common interests and sentiment" as a bond between nations. Sentiment is not wanting in our relations to the United States, and our interests in the far East are analogous.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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PERSONALS.

GENERAL FORREST IN A NEW RÔLE.—The latest biographer of General Forrest, the great Confederate cavalry leader, defends his hero against the charges of bloodthirstiness that have been made against him. Once in the midst of one of his campaigns, he relates, a captured Federal chaplain was brought to his headquarters. The man showed the deepest anxiety and depression, for stories of General Forrest's severity were rife in the Union camp. A little later supper was announced, and Forrest, to the chaplain's surprise, invited him to share it; but his surprise grew to amazement when the general turned to him reverentially and said: "Parson, will you please ask the blessing?"

The next morning Forrest courteously gave him an escort through the Confederate lines, for he wished no non-combatants for prisoners, and bade him good-by with the remark: "I would keep you here to preach for me if you weren't needed so much more by the sinners on the other side."—*Collier's Weekly.*

AMONG the many amusing stories that are gathered around the name of John Ruskin, the following from *The Public Ledger* (Boston) shows that after all, famous men are only human, and sometimes have the spark of temper as well as of genius:

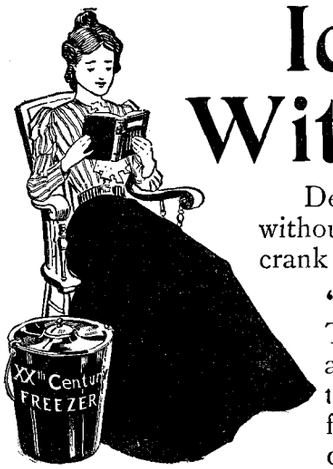
Ten years ago Mr. Ruskin wrote to a well-known firm of iron and bell founders in London making some inquiries about their bell metal, and expressing a wish to inspect their works. Now, it is notorious that the author of "The Stones of Venice" wrote a hand only to be deciphered after long and patient study. It was therefore pardonable that the manager of the firm should have addressed his reply to "J. Rucker, Esq." The answer was to the effect that if Mr. "Rucker" meant "bona-fide business" he could inspect the works with pleasure, to-morrow if he liked. In addition to miscalling his correspondent, this gentleman committed three other heinous sins. He omitted to date his letter, he did not cross his t's, and he forgot to place the accent upon the last letter of the word bona. Upon receipt of this communication Mr. Ruskin "went for" that devoted manager. Here is a copy of his letter, registered, written in pencil, and—be it noted—undated: "Messrs. —— & Co.—Gentlemen: Have the goodness to copy the enclosed envelope in your best business hand, with all the t's crossed, like that. I'll cross yours for you in my way. And date your letter, as your 'to-morrow' without a date may be next year, and is now. Here is your 'bona fide business.' I care no more for your blasted foundry than about any other foundry; but I do care to know if your bell metal is good alloy or not; and I'll know whether it is or not without any further trouble of yours. If you choose to send me some to test—well; if not, I'll break up the bells you have sent to Mr. ——, and let you know the quality of it; and let the public know, too. John Ruskin. Learn, if you mean to have any more 'bona-fide business,' my business signature."

The envelope enclosed in Mr. Ruskin's letter bore the following Kyrielle of titles and dignities: 'Professor Ruskin, D.C.L., LL.D., F.G.S., Hon. Student of Christ Church, Oxford; Hon. Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford; and member of the Academy of Venice, Royal Kent Hotel, Sandgate, Kent." The registered envelope which enclosed these communications was perhaps even more extraordinary. It was addressed: "Messrs. —— & Sons, Bell Founders (?), Bell Hangers (?) London, E. C. (?), or W. C. (?), S. W. (?), or S. E. (?), Middlesex (?)."

Trusting Judgment.

By trusting the judgment of those in whom you have confidence you save time, worry, and temper. See Golden Opportunity, page 2.

"They also serve who only stand and wait."



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No. 6,	"	"	**6**	"	"	**3.00**
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MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

Making the Most of It.—PUBLISHER: "There is one bad break in your novel. You tell of a tremendous snow-storm that your hero encountered in the tropics. As a matter of fact, they never have any snow there."

WRITER: "Yes; that is the reason I made so much of the circumstance, don't you see?"—*Boston Transcript.*

The Effect of War on Supply.—MILD INDIVIDUAL: "And—ah—what entrées have you, waiter?"

WAITER (with military salute): "We've boar's head and Kruger sauce, kopjes à la dumdum, sorties à la Ladysmith, Cronjes on toast, Maxims and howitzers à la Methuen; but I think the lyddites and shrapnels are off, sir."—*Fun.*

Insult to Injury.—STUPER: "Here's a nice letter for a man to receive! The scoundrel who wrote it calls me a blithering idiot!"

TEEPLE: "What's his name?"

STUPER: "That's just what I'd like to find out, but there's no signature."

TEEPLE: "Don't you recognize the writing? It must be somebody who knows you."—*Life.*

Mistaken.—WIFE (with a determined air): "I want to see that letter."

HUSBAND: "What letter?"

WIFE: "That one you just opened. I know by the handwriting that it is from a woman, and you turned pale when you read it. I will see it. Give it to me, sir."

HUSBAND: "Here it is. It's your milliner's bill."—*Christian Advocate.*

Current Events.

Foreign.

SOUTH AFRICA.

April 23.—Lord Roberts sends the Eleventh Division, with two cavalry brigades, to the assistance of General Rundle.

General Carrington's force is the only one going to the relief of Mafeking.

The Transvaal Government asks Lord Roberts to be allowed to send a clergyman to St. Helena.

Fighting is reported near Dewet's Dorp.

April 24.—A general movement of Lord Roberts's troops to clear the southeastern part of the Free State is in progress.

One line of Boer retreat is cut off by General Maxwell at Krantz Kraal.

A Boer attack on Colonel Dalgetty's garrison at Wepener is repulsed.

April 25.—The relief of the British forces at Wepener, Orange Free State, is effected.

General Roberts reports movement of various British columns east of Bloemfontein.

April 26.—Reports are received of the running fight between the burghers retreating from the southern portion of Orange Free State and General French's horsemen.

April 27.—Lord Roberts reports that Generals French and Hamilton joined forces at Thabanchu and engaged the Boer force.

General Warren is appointed military governor of Griqualand.

April 29.—The British will continue to hold Thabanchu.

The Boer peace delegates will sail for America Thursday next.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

April 23.—**The Sultan** has issued an irade permitting the rebuilding of the property belonging to missionaries.

The famine in Calcutta increases.

The **bubonic plague** spreads in Australia.

Viceroy Li Hung Chang legalizes big **lotteries at Canton** by licensing them.

April 24.—The monopoly enjoyed by the **Berlin Street Railway** Company has been extended to the year 1950.

A Sad Disappointment.

Wouldn't it make you feel blue if your neighbor invested in one of the lots in Westerleigh (Prohibition Park), New York City, at the greatly reduced prices and you did not, and in a little while he sold his lot at a large profit? Real estate never depreciates in value in New York City. See Golden Opportunity, page 2.

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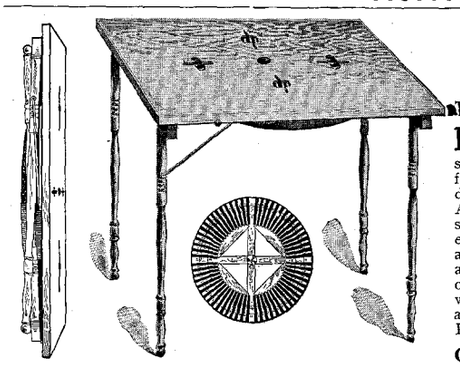

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Then You Will Be Interested in This Table.

IT is intended for Duplicate Whist. In the Illustration, the large cut is the table set up for use. The small disk is the pocket for holding the cards. It is fastened to the bottom of the table and revolves. The dot on the margin shows the spring which controls it. At the side is the table folded. The pocket holds sixteen decks of cards. There are sixteen hands and each player has four leads. After playing a hand, cards are replaced in the pockets, and by touching the spring, a new hand is before each player. The advantages over trays are no lost cards, no errors and a place on which to play. The table is made in oak or mahogany and is a handsome, substantial piece of furniture. Price of each $6.00, f.o.b. cars, Green Bay, Wis.

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The **German torpedo-boat** flotilla, which is going up the Rhine, is formed at Kiel.

April 25.—It is reported that **Cartagena, Colombia,** is in the hands of the insurgents.

April 26.—A disastrous **fire** sweeps the cities of **Hull** and **Ottawa** in Canada.

The United States renews its demand upon **Turkey.**

April 27.—The American note presented to the Porte on Tuesday demanded **immediate attention.**

The budget committee of the Reichstag adopts the naval augmentation bill as asked by the German Government.

April 29.—**Accident at Paris Exposition grounds** resulting in 6 deaths.

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

April 23.—*Senate:* The report of the committee on privileges and elections, recommending that **Senator Clark,** of Montana, be unseated, is presented by Mr. Chandler.

April 24.—*Senate:* The resolution declaring **Matthew S. Quay** not entitled to a seat on appointment of the governor of Pennsylvania is adopted by a vote of 33 to 32.

House: The Senate **Porto Rican** joint resolution, amended so as to provide further safeguards in granting franchises in the island, is adopted.

April 25.—*Senate:* The **agricultural appropriation bill** is passed.

April 27.—*Senate:* Senator **Scott of West Virginia** is declared to be **entitled to his seat** by a vote of 52 to 3.

House: Conference report on the **Hawaiian Government bill** is agreed to.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

April 23.—The President appoints a treasurer and an auditor for **Porto Rico,** and a successor to Webster Davis as Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

The **floods in the South** continue.

The **Ecumenical Missions Conference** begins its business.

April 24.—**Negotiations with Turkey** are progressing satisfactorily.

Ecumenical Missions Conference discusses the work of women in the mission-field.

The 7th Regiment returns from **Croton Dam,** the seat of the recent strike.

April 25.—Governor-General Wood of **Cuba** offers the post of Secretary of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce to **Senor Perfecto Lacoste.**

Minister Straus's negotiations with Turkey are upheld by the State Department.

April 28.—General Merriman is conducting **the testimony in the Coeur d'Alene investigation** before the House committee on military affairs.

The *Philadelphia* and the *Machias* are ordered to the isthmus **to protest American interests** in Colombia.

Perfecto Lacoste, mayor of Havana, **accepts the secretaryship** in Governor-General Wood's Cabinet.

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The foundation of wealth is a wise, discriminating investment. Economy is wealth. No more economical investment can be made than an investment in real estate anywhere in New York City. See Golden Opportunity, page 2.

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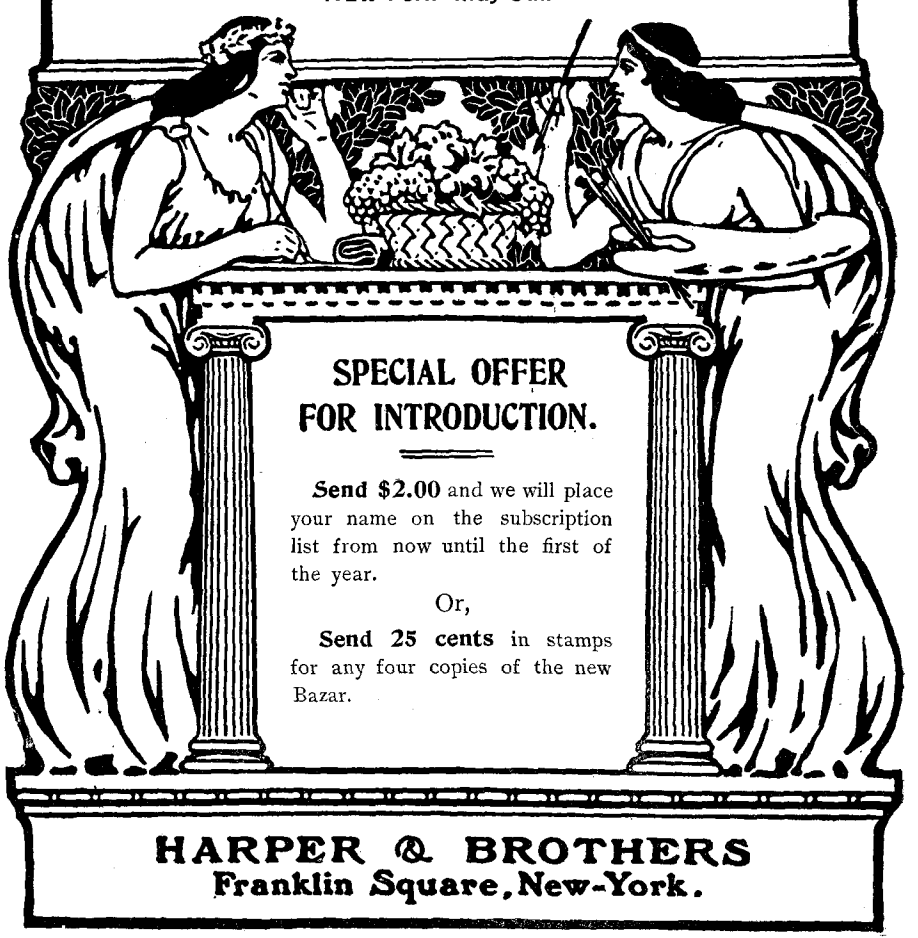

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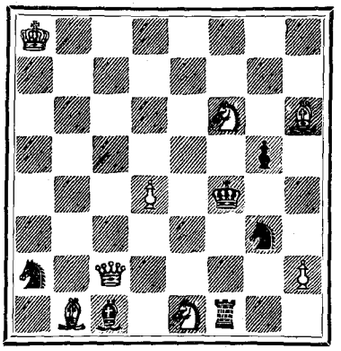

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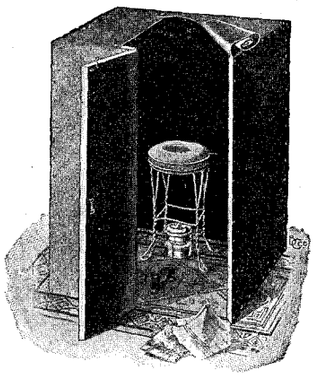

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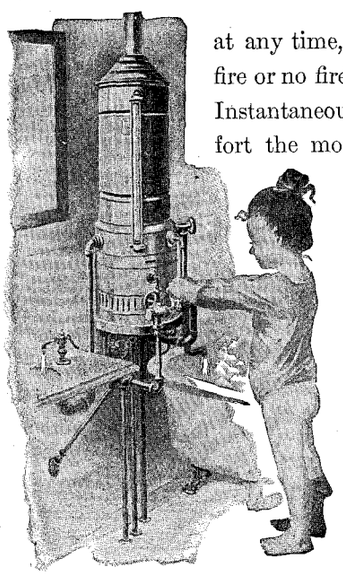

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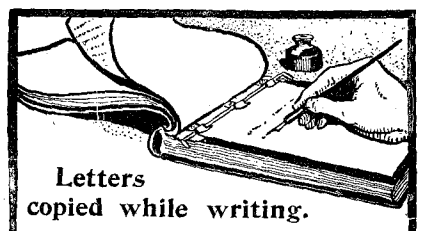

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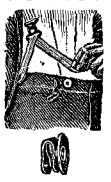

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H. Meyer, Milwaukee, Wis.; Margaret A. Crowe, Denton, Tex.; Drs. C. and S, and A. R. H., got 465. F. L. Taylor, Pullman, Wis.; "Merope," Cincinnati: F, C. Mulkey, Los Angeles, Cal.; and Edward E. Bellamy, Cherryvale, Kan., got 464. The Rev. A. P. G. should have been credited with 461, 462, 453.

Pillsbury's Wonderful Feat.

Harry Pillsbury, the Champion of America, gave a blindfold exhibition in the Franklin Chess-Club on Saturday, April 28. Twenty of Philadelphia's strongest players made the moves against the single player. Think of it; one man playing simultaneously and *sans voir* against twenty men! This is the greatest performance in the annals of Chess. The play began at 3 P.M., and continued until 6:30; and in the evening from 8 to 11. Pillsbury won 14 games, lost 1, and drew 5.

The Four-Mover Tourney.

The British Chess Magazine Four-mover Problem-Tourney was a very decided success. Fifty-two problems were submitted. There are comparatively few persons who have the time, ability, or patience to attempt to solve a four-mover, but for those who desire to study something difficult and beautiful we give the First-Prize Problem. This composition received 70 marks out of a possible 100.

(BY KAREL TRAXLER.)

WHITE (7 pieces): K on K R 6; Q on K B 6; B on K R 5; Kt on Q 4; R on K B 3; Ps on Q Kt 2 and 4.

BLACK (8 pieces): K on K 5; Bs on K R 7 and Q 2; Kt on Q R 8; Ps on K B 5, Q 6, Q B 4, Q R 5.

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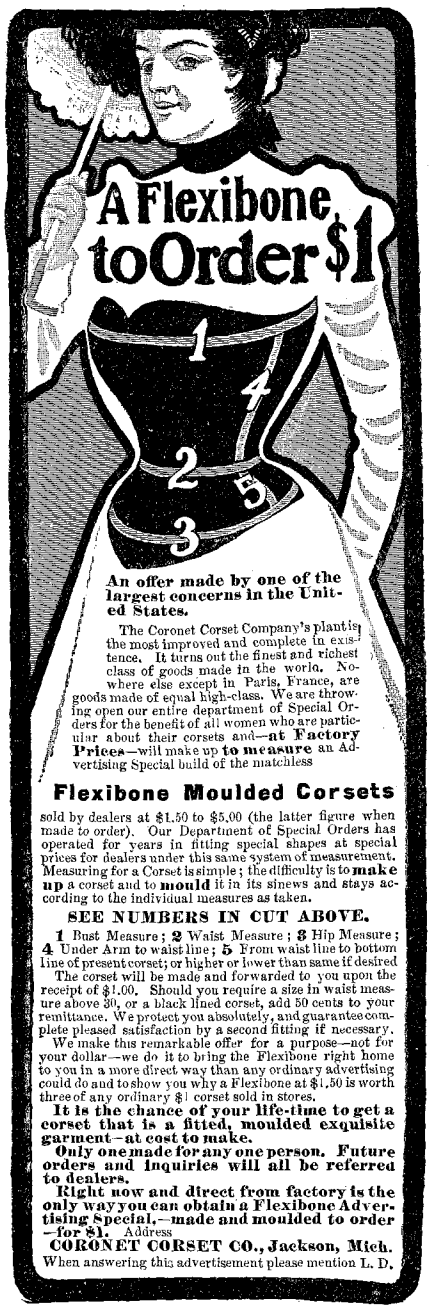

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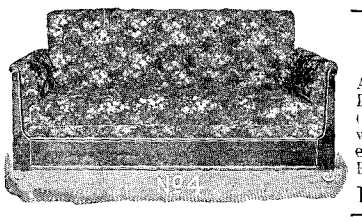

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2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	14 Kt—Q B 3	P—Q Kt 3
3 B—B 4	B—B 4	15 Kt—Q 5	Kt—Kt 2
4 Castles	Kt—B 3	16 B—Kt 2	Kt—B 4
5 P—Q Kt 4	B x P (a)	17 Q—K 3	Kt—K 3
6 P—B 3	B—K 2	18 Kt—Q 4 (b)	B—B 3
7 P—Q 4	P x P	19 Kt-Q B6(c)	P x Kt
8 P x P	K Kt x P	20 Kt x B ch	P x Kt
9 P—Q 5	Kt—R 4	21 Q—R 6	P—Q 4 (d)
10 B—Q 3	Kt—B 4	22 B x P	Q—Q 3
11 B—R 3	Kt x B	23 P—K B 4	R—K sq
12 Q x Kt	Castles	24 R—K B 3	Resigns.

Notes.

(a) The game is now transposed into an Evans Gambit.

(b) The initial move of a grand combination.

(c) Extremely brilliant and also sound. Nothing can be finer than the sacrifice of both Knights and the subsequent play. If 19.., Q—K sq; 20 Kt x B ch., etc.

(d) If 21.., B—K B 4; 22 B—B 6, followed by R—K sq, winning.

The Composite Game.

NAMES OF PLAYERS.

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A. D. Weitbrec.....Denver.
C Q. De France.....Lincoln, Neb.
The Rev. A. J. Dysterheft.....St. Clair, Minn.
The Rev. Th. Eggen.....Madison, Wis.
Dr. H. P. Chase.....Linden, Mich
Carl C. Marshall.....Battle Creek, Mich.
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E. E. Roberts.....413 Stephenson St., Pullman, Ill.
O. B. Chamberlain.....Galesburg, Ill.
W. Rufus Platt.....Albany, Mo.
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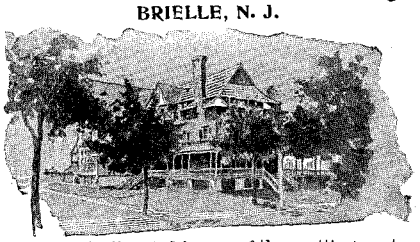

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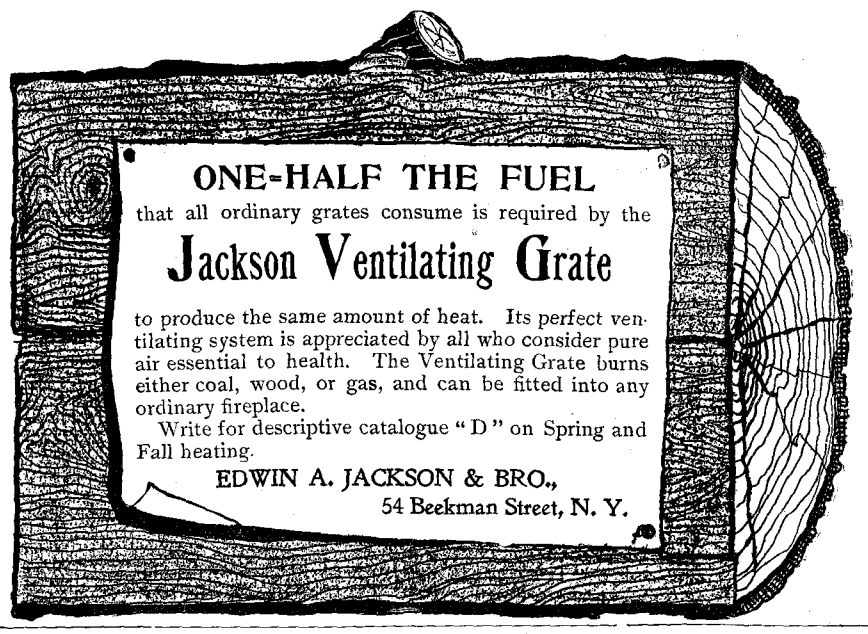
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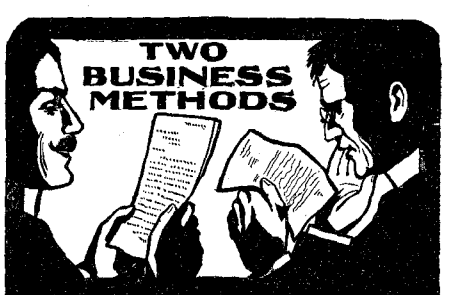

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